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OPA Head to Visit Boston; Paul-Boncour Quits Vichy; Ship Repair Firm Indicted

The World's Day—July 13, 1943

New England: Brown Speaks in Hub Friday Noon

Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, today told Boston Chamber of Commerce officials, by telephone from Washington, that he would deliver his twice-postponed speech on Friday noon, July 16, before the members' luncheon of the Chamber at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Governor Saltonstall has been elected president of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University for one year, succeeding Charles Francis Adams. The Massachusetts Governor is currently serving a third term on the Board of the University from which he graduated in 1914.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, in a Bangor speech, asserted that after a record-long Congressional session "it seemed a good idea to let the inmates out to graze to find out first hand what is going on in the country and in the world." [Page 5.]

Final arguments in the Boston police case were begun this afternoon as both the defense and the State rested after hearing Superior Court Judge John V. Spalding declare that so far there has been no irregularity shown in the voting by the Grand Jury of the second indictment. [Page 2.]

Declaring the 'teen-age-girl problem one which demands the cooperation of all civilian agencies, Massachusetts law enforcement officers met at the State House, Boston, to discuss ways of handling the situation. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Group in Chungking Quits Vichy

Vichy representatives in Chungking have switched their allegiance to the French Committee of National Liberation and will leave shortly for Algiers. Heading this group of former Vichy supporters is Jean Paul-Boncour, nephew of former Premier Joseph Paul-Boncour.

Guerrilla activities in Greece have so alarmed the invasion-scared Italians in occupation that they have resorted to the bombing of villages and mass arrests of hostages in an attempt to halt the sabotage of the patriot groups.

Belgian patriots are reported to have slain a Nazi sympathizer named La Noote and said to be head of the Belgian Nazi Youth Organization.

A British-Soviet Co-operative Trading Association is being formed in London by British manufacturers and exporters to promote trade with the Soviet Union. Members of the Association aim to produce and deliver goods to Russia at the lowest possible cost, will negotiate contracts with the Soviet Government and market Soviet products in Britain.

Danish police are now armed with tommy-guns, carbines, and pistols under new regulations and are told to fire on anyone assumed to be committing sabotage or carrying arms, the British Radio reports.

Possibility of Bastille Day demonstrations has moved the Vichy Government to dispatch special police squadrons to the Haute Savoie to prevent any outbreak in that region where many Communists and Socialists have already been arrested.

Washington: N. Y. Ship Repair Firm Indicted

The Sullivan Dry Dock & Repair Corporation of Brooklyn and five of its officers have been indicted on charges of fraud and submitting false claims in the building and repairing of ships for the Navy and Maritime Commission, Attorney General Biddle announced.

A 5-cent postage stamp honoring Czechoslovakia went on sale July 12 here when President Roosevelt added to his stamp collection by accepting from Postmaster General Frank Walker first copies of the new stamp. A 5-cent stamp honoring Luxembourg will be placed on sale Aug. 10 here.

Funds for 18 war agencies are provided in a $2,911,697,224 supply bill signed by President Roosevelt, the last of 20 such bills totalling approximately $115,000,000,000 passed by Congress.

Paul H. Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture, will represent the United States on the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture when it meets in Washington Thursday, the State Department announced.

Secretary Ickes, acting to aid the steel industry which is short of coal, has ordered 135,000 tons of coal diverted to steel plants.

Richard C. Harrison, New York businessman, took over the gasoline rationing branch of the Office of Price Administration.

American sailors are spending $6,900,000 every month for War Bonds. In the Marine Corps there are 35,000 active bond buying accounts, and in the Coast Guard, 25,000, while 129,000 naval officers and men are buying at least one bond a month.

National: General Giraud and Party in New York

Gen. Henri Giraud, Commander in Chief of French Forces in North Africa, visited the Camp McKall, N. C., training station for airborne troops, where he reviewed paratroopers, has arrived with his party at La Guardia Field, New York.

At Las Vegas, Nevada, the Government's $130,000,000 Basic Magnesium, Inc., plant went into full production of this vital war material and spokesmen say the output will exceed by three and a half times that of the rest of the world.

Col. Dieudonne Coste, noted French aviator and head of a French "underground" movement, has escaped from France and arrived in New York.

Prisoners: Japan Planning Another Exchange

Canadian nationals, now imprisoned in Japan, as well as natives of the United States and one Latin American country will be returned this summer in exchange for Japanese in North America, Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House of Commons. The first exchange was made last summer in the Swedish liner Gripsholm.

The War:

Latest developments from world battle fronts: Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.

Milk Problem Is Tied Up To Hogs and Corn

Experts point out that the ramifications of serious feed issue bring many factors into situation.

Serious milk shortages in New England this year can be averted by intelligent handling of the corn-hog situation, according to Regional officials of the Office of Price Administration.

Just where the price of corn and hogs fits into New England's milk picture was explained today by Charles L. Foote, Acting Regional Price Executive, and Harry P. Young, newly appointed OPA Price Economist, who has had many years of practical experience in the milk and dairy industry.

Both agreed that, in order to assure adequate supplies of milk in New England, three things were necessary: To get more feed into New England; the allocation of authority to order existing surplus milk to dealers in shortage areas; and ceilings on interhandlers.

First Problem

Touching on the first of these problems—the getting of more feed into New England—it was pointed out that the wheat now coming into this area for poultry and cattle feed is largely millers' best flour. Because of a threatened shortage, all the wheat we have should be kept for human consumption, the Regional officials pointed out. A wheat shortage is no time to feed wheat to animals, they declared.

Oats and barley, they continued, are practically as high as corn, and not as good for cattle feed. Ninety per cent of the corn crop is ordinarily fed to livestock on the farms where it is produced.

When the support price for hogs was established by the Food Distribution Administration at $13.75 per hundredweight, the corn-hog ratio of 10 to 1 automatically fixed a price of $1.40 per bushel on the value of 90 per cent of the country's corn crop, it was pointed out.

Stabilize Ratio

Obviously, it is impossible, under such conditions, to move any of the corn into commercial channels at the ceiling price of $1.07 a bushel. To correct this situation, the Regional OPA declared, it is necessary to stabilize the ratio between the price of hogs and the ceiling price for corn.

A bad effect of the present maladjustment, the Regional OPA continued, is to encourage farmers to use corn, that otherwise would be sold, to feed cattle and hogs beyond the weights where feed is used most economically.

Figures show, it was stated, that corn-fed hogs increase in weight about a pound a day up to 200 pounds. From that time on, they put on only half a pound a day for the same amount of corn consumed. In other words, hogs use corn most efficiently up to 225 pounds, and much less efficiently hereafter. The average weight of hogs in Chicago is now running about 274 pounds.

Reduce Weight

"It seems to us," said Mr. Foote, "that the support price on hogs weighing over 225 pounds should be reduced. We think that a ceiling price on heavy hogs at $13.00 or less per hundredweight should be established.

"If farmers continue to feed the present hog crop out to as heavy weights as they are now feeding them," Mr. Foote continued, "every bushel of corn from the 1942 crop, and every bushel grown in 1943, will be fed to hogs—and none will be available for dairy and poultry feed in New England."

In addition to the feed problem, the Regional OPA officials stressed the need for reallocating surplus

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Showdown Battle for Sicily Looms; Four More Japanese Warships Sunk; President Aims to Smooth Home Front

First move is expected to be disciplining of Wallace and Jones for embarrassing brawl.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—All indications are that President Roosevelt plans to establish a second home front.

With Congress gone for two months, and with national morale lifted by the Sicilian attack, an opportunity is available to put domestic affairs in order and indications point to that development here today.

It is widely believed that among the first steps will be disciplinary action for Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones whose public brawl has lowered the Administration's prestige.

The Food Administration is already in course of new developments with the Administration tacitly abandoning the roll-back subsidies round which all the controversy in Congress centered, save in butter and meat, and another form of direct subsidies substituted.

Good Outlook for Fathers

There is prospect that developments in the next two months in the military sphere will permit military authorities to give a definite answer about proposed drafting of fathers. If the antisubmarine war goes well and if the far-flung battles develop according to schedule it is now believed that fathers of children prior to Pearl Harbor and registered men in the 38 to 45 bracket would not be inducted. Under tentative plans now being formulated Selective Service authorities would retain authority to induct any man who balked at transferring from a nonessential to an essential employment.

Basis of this is that WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements believes civilian goods will hit a "dangerously low point" this November.

Tougher for Civilians

America's role as the "Arsenal of Democracy" will make it even tougher going for civilians from November on, so far as present prospects go. Greater demands on manpower for production than ever will develop, it is expected, as occupied countries need to be supplied, big new armies, like 300,000 Frenchmen, need to be given equipment, and the pressure of battle and replacements falls more and more on the United States in the Pacific and Europe.

For all these points more intensive concentration and better organization on the home front are needed.

President Roosevelt is widely believed to be on the point of punishing Messrs. Wallace and Jones for the embarrassment caused by their row over the Board of Economic Warfare. The Vice-President and Milo Perkins, Director of the BEW, charge that the RFC, under Mr. Jones, has been backward in supplying money and making purchases of war-essential goods in foreign markets.

Removing Mr. Wallace from the BEW and Mr. Jones from the purchase of foreign strategic materials by the RFC in a new shakeup that will give greater authority to James F. Byrnes before Congress returns Sept. 14 is thought likely.

More Help for Public

Another big development is confidently expected in Administration circles. This is a more intense effort than has heretofore been made to explain to the public the

Continued on Page 13, Column 2

Associated Press Radiophoto from United States Army

Start of Sicilian Invasion

Allied invasion leanding boats reach the shore of Sicily and disgorge their cargoes of fighting men and material on the beach. This picture, one of the first of the sea-borne invasion, was transmitted by the United States Signal Corps Radiophoto from Algiers.

Allied Air Control Grows Over Sicily; 9th U. S. Air Force Curtains Invasion

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 13—Allied air supremacy has played a major role in the invasion of Sicily.

For weeks past preparations had been going on in North Africa for this invasion. But Germany's Luftwaffe and Italy's Regia Aeronautical bomber formations made no significant attempt to interfere with them, though their reconnaissance planes must have reported the scale of concentrations and movements involved.

Victory in the Tunisian campaign has given the Allies virtually complete supremacy over the southern skies of the Mediterranean. The attack on Sicily is clearly part of a plan to secure the airfields there in order to extend Allied air control over the northern shores of the Mediterranean as well.

The insignificance of the casualties among Allied sea craft and airborne forces during the landings illustrates how completely the Axis has lost control of the Mediterranean excepting water off the northern seaboard. There the Italian Navy is still lurking under the cover which the Axis can put up from scores of airfields on the mainland.

100 Sorties in Day

American and British aircraft have been making concentrated attacks from dusk to dawn on such Axis airfields as are still in commission in Sicily, on railroads, supply centers, transport communications, and concentrations.

On the first day of the attack, for instance, United States A-16 Mustang fighter-bombers carried out more than 100 sorties, closely co-ordinated with movements on troops.

They cracked away at airfields and supply and distribution centers, concentration points, barracks, bridges, and transport columns behind the defenders' lines. They particularly effective attention to Sicily's 1,200 miles of single-track railroad.

By and large the numerically superior Allied tactical and strategic formations were able to claim complete sky control, but at the end of the momentous day 28 Allied aircraft were missing against 22 Axis planes shot down. Most of these Allied planes fell to ground fire while engaged in low level strafing.

All Types of Bombing

On the night of July 9 RAF Wellingtons dropped 4,000 pounds of bombs on the Catania marshaling yards and attacked the Syracuse isthmus, initiating an intensified degree of air attack that has been maintained on various parts of the island ever since.

While invading troops have been moving inland and northward American Flying Fortresses have been doing high-altitude precision bombing by day, and there has been wave after wave of medium bombers, fighter-bombers, and fighters.

The bombing effort has been mainly American, and a great majority of the fighters operating from Tunisia are also American, but the British, too, are putting in heavy attacks.

The ability of the Allies to execute such vital tactical air attacks with comparatively little opposition seems inexplicable in the light of the threat which the occupation of Sicily would constitute to Italian and Axis establishments in the occupied countries.

It is difficult to see how the Germans and Italians could afford to give up Sicily without a major

Continued on Page 13, Column 5

U. S. Army Band On Duty in Africa

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 13

The United States Army Band is in North Africa.

The War Department, announcing this, said the organization consisting of 86 musicians led by Capt. Thomas F. Darcy, Jr., had given concerts in North Africa at hospitals, in parks, over the radio, and had played at various Army and Allied forces ceremonies.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, July 13—A curtain of explosive fire dropped from the huge bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force is moving steadily back and forth across the airdromes and landing fields of Sicily and Southern Italy ahead of the advancing Allied invasion troops.

Not a single day passes without an official report that very great damage was done during the past 24 hours to important Axis defense centers.

Although the air offensive against Sicily and Calabria is now overshadowed by the Allied land operations there, the continuous assault by Liberator bombers from the Middle East will have an important effect upon the outcome of the struggle.

According to observers here the work of the Ninth Air Force bombers has three main objectives: to pin the Axis air force on the ground and destroy its military strength; to hinder arrival of reinforcements from the Italian mainland; and to make impossible any evacuation of enemy troops when Sicily's "Tunis" arrives.

Losses at Low Level

There is evidence that Axis air strength in Sicily and Calabria is already being smothered. This is understandable in light of the fact that as many as 100 four-engined bombers from the Middle East alone take part in an assault against the Axis in one day.

The effect of such attacks can best be judged by a comparison with German efforts in Russia where the appearance of several hundred Nazi bombers is exceptional even for such important

Continued on Page 13, Column 6

Axis speeds troops to repel British landing at Catania — Russia holds at Belgorod.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

There is every indication that the climactical battle for Sicily has been joined or is about to be joined.

British troops have landed on the beaches near Catania, 30 miles north of Syracuse and within 75 miles of Messina, and Axis forces are reported to be rushing the bulk of their power to this area.

At the same time, the important towns of Augusta, Ragusa, Floridia, and Palazzolo have fallen into Allied hands, and American troops have smashed another strong counterattack between Gela and Licata.

There also are a number of outstanding developments elsewhere in the global war. Four more Japanese warships—a cruiser and three destroyers—have been sunk and two other destroyers probably sunk in a new naval battle in the Kula Gulf in the Solomons.

In the campaign against Munda, new and heavy aerial blows have been struck and a Japanese ground detail has been wiped out.

In Russia, the Red Army is reported still holding firm against repeated German tank assaults near Belgorod.

And in Washington, Navy Secretary Knox has declined to affirm or deny an exciting report that American planes have attacked the Japanese base of Paramushiro, at the northern end of the Kurile Islands chain.

The Allied campaign in Sicily is going extremely well. There can be no doubt of this. But, as all official statements point out, heavy fighting still lies ahead.

More than 3,000 vessels of all types are helping to land supplies and reinforcements at various points along the eastern and southeastern Sicilian coastline, and the invaders' edge in the air appears to be growing hourly. Enemy bases and ground installations everywhere are being subjected to a severe pounding. American Liberators based in the Middle East carried out heavy raids on Reggio Calabria and Messina yesterday, and Britain-based RAF planes made a spectacular 2,000-mile round-trip night flight to bomb Turin, important Northern Italy supply port.

Axis planes are attacking Allied shipping with persistence and apparently are scoring some hits, but losses have been light.

The success of the Allied forces to date is due in the main to the skill with which the campaign was planned. Manifestly General Eisenhower and his staff determined from the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, July 13, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Financial Pages	14, 15
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	16
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	10
Claim Your Dominion (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	12
Vermont Letter	5
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	4
Classified	15
Hotel-Resort (grouped)	13
Restaurant (grouped)	8

Weather Report

Continued Warm

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:21 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:50 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 9:21 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:51 a. m.

U. S. Building Tidewater Spur to Alaska Road

By Fergus Hoffman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAINES, Alaska—Without any of the fanfare of publicity which accompanied construction of the Alaska Highway last year but with the same spirit of urgency and determination, the United States Army Engineers are building a new military road to interior Alaska from this once sleepy hamlet on the shore of mountain-girded Lynn Canal, 1,000 miles north of Seattle.

The new road, which the Engineers have been ordered to complete by Nov. 1, will link the Alaskan seacoast with the Alaska Highway at a point 108 miles north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. It will be approximately 145 miles long, winding through some of the most scenic reaches of Southeastern Alaska, northern British Columbia, and the Yukon, and will provide a short cut to Fairbanks which not only will shear more than 1,000 miles from the land supply route, but also will vastly reduce the cost of transporting war materials to Fairbanks.

At present, construction crews under the supervisory command of Brig. Gen. James A. O'Connor, head of the Northwest Service Command, are working toward a junction from both ends of the project. In the mountainous wild-

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

Alcan Network Series

To defend Alaska, Army engineers and their crews have slashed through forests, bull-dozed through mud and ice, and wound around picturesque mountains, to complete the 1,600-mile Alcan Highway from Edmonton, Alberta, to Fairbanks, Alaska. Now spur highways are being added.

The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series on this network, written by its Alaska correspondent, who has just traversed the route. The first story, dealing with a supplementary route running from Haines, on the famed Inland Water Route to Seattle, appears today.

EDMONTON, Alberta, July 13 (AP)—Satisfaction with Pacific Northwest defense preparations was indicated last night by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Chairman of the American Section of the Canadian-United States Joint Defense Board, after a tour of the Pacific Coast areas.

"Let them come," he said at a press conference following his arrival here. He apparently was referring to the possibility of a Japanese attack.

Mayor La Guardia was accompanied by Col. O. M. Biggar of Ottawa, Chairman of the Canadian section of the Board. Both parried questions as to whether there would be a meeting of the Joint Board here before the party leaves for the East tomorrow.

Mr. La Guardia said the party's tour extended as far north and west as the Aleutian Islands.

"The survey by the Board reached the Aleutians," he said. "It was very gratifying to see the fine co-operation in every respect and in every branch of the service of the Canadian and United States forces."

'Effective Increment' in Bombs Demanded for Quick Victory

Back from a visit by air to Sweden and Britain, the Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor writes six articles "Flight Report From Europe." The second follows:

By Charles E. Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler had a theory; Harris and Eaker are going to find out if it will work.

They'll know before a year is out.

If it works, the war won't be over, but it will be won.

There's only one catch. It's this:

Have the United Nations, in their decision to attempt the all-out bombing of Germany, really provided for an "effective increment" in the weight of bombs?

That is the way the military men phrase it. What they mean is that it is going to take a tremendous number of bombs and planes.

Concentration of Effort

What they mean is that military strategy always demands concentration of effort. The "Battle of the Ruhr" isn't a sideshow. The key production of Germany is still located there. If the Allied Air Forces can blast "x" number of industrial cities to rubble in "y" number of months, the Wehrmacht will be unable to carry on as a primary military force. Perhaps a million men will be spared in any

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Saga of Marine Endurance: 'I Was With the Trek to Viru'

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

VIRU, New Georgia, July 5, Delayed—The little band of Marines which forced its way through the jungle for an attack to destroy the Japanese garrison here from the rear enacted what are being hailed here as some of the most dramatic episodes of the entire Pacific war. The 35-mile trek through swamps, over mountains, and across rivers for four days, totally cut off from the rest of the world and fighting a continual rear-guard action, is a story paralleling the Lost Battalion. It is the strongest testimonial yet to the superiority of the American land troops over the Japanese.

There was little knowledge of what ordeals lay ahead when the party commander figured out the attack. But when it was over, he said he never had heard of a forced march with such rigors in his entire Marine experience, including jungle fighting in Nicaragua. "I'd never have taken the boys over the trail if I'd known beforehand," he said after Viru was taken at the end of the trail July 1.

It was not just a march to a battlefield. It was a battle itself—a battle against natural elements and a battle against enemy units which harassed the rear guard continuously.

Discovered Too Late

For eight days, I lived with this unit well inside the enemy lines. When the overland trek began, with this correspondent accompanying it, the movement was discovered by the enemy, but too late to prevent it and the ensuing explosion of our blow in the very heart of the enemy stronghold.

Arriving by rubber boat after a five-hour paddle at a point on the coast, the party bivouacked in an abandoned native village. Hardly had the last trooper left the site the following dawn when the emptied area was sprayed heavily by Japanese machine-gun fire. It

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

Counsel for Boston Police Begin Final Arguments

Counsel for Boston's six indicted police officials and the Commonwealth began final arguments today yin the hearing of the plea in abatement before Judge John V. Spalding in Superior Court.

The defense rested their case shortly before court recessed at noon. With court reconvened at 2 o'clock, Assistant Attorney General William F. Hayes said the State would offer no witnesses and that it was ready for final arguments.

Judge Spalding began hearing the arguments immediately, and it was expected these would be concluded some time tomorrow.

The six indicted police officials, who are charged with conspiracy to permit gaming in Boston, are Superintendent Edward W. Fallon; Deputy Superintendents James R. Claflin and John M. Anderson; Captains Edward A. Keating and John A. Dorsey, and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson.

Jury Clerk Questioned

The defense wound up its case with William H. Lewis, counsel for Captain Keating, calling his client to the stand as a witness. Mr. Lewis made several attempts to question hi mas to the time he was made captain but the Judge ruled the questions out of order.

John C. Roth, clerk of the Grand Jury, was questioned at length by both the defense counsel and the State prosecutor Mr. Hayes. He testified under direct examination by Wandall Murray that there were "stacks of documentary evidence"—letters, police reports, and memoranda related to the work of the police department—placed before the Grand Jury. The witness also admitted that none of the 14 witnesses who appeared during the second deliberation testified to any collusive action.

Under the examination of Mr. Hayes the witnesses said he recalled many of the police reports and letters were signed by the defendants. The exception, he testified, was that the signature of Mr. Fallon was on the letters only.

Ruling on True Bill

Judge John V. Spalding today ruled from the bench in Superior Court that so far there has been no irregularity in the return of the second true bill by the Suffolk County Grand Jury.

His ruling followed a motion by Mr. Murray that because there has been no re-hearing of the "case anew" the second indictment must be abated.

The second indictment, like the first, charged seven Boston policemen, including Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, with conspiracy to permit gaming in Boston. The first indictment was quashed by Judge James C. Donnelly. On montions to quash the second true bill Judge Frank J. Donahue freed Mr. Timilty and denied the plea of the others.

Additional Evidence

Mr. Murray, in arguing his point, referred to a ruling that Judge Donahue had made when the Grand Jurors asked him if they could reindict the seven police officials. The judge then ruled that they could reindict if they heard the case "anew." The defense attorney admitted that some additional evidence had been introduced before the Grand Jury, but that the men had not heard the case anew and by not doing so the Jurors failed to comply with Judge Donahue's ruling.

Judge Spalding told defense counsels that the sole question before them is the impropriety of the Grand Jury's conduct and not the kind of evidence submitted to the Jurors.

"So far as I am concerned," the Judge said, "there has been a hearing in compliance with Judge Donahue's instruction. I have seen nothing thus far in noncompliance with his ruling."

Defense counsel agreed that according to Judge Donahue's ruling the Grand Jury could reindict if the evidence were heard anew.

Not Subject to Scrutiny

Assistant Attorney General Hayes offered to the court a transcript of the evidence presented to the Grand Jury prior to the returning of the second indictment so the Judge could study it and see if the Commonwealth had conformed to the ruling of Judge Donahue. The court did not accept the offer which was described by William H. Lewis, defense attorney, as the "most amazing proposition I've ever heard."

Judge Spalding responded to this assertion by saying:

"I will say that a long line of decisions of the Supreme Court hold that the kind and degree and sufficiency of the evidence before a grand jury is not subject to judicial scrutiny. As I understand it under common law a grand juror who sees a crime being committed while crossing Boston Common can report it to his confreres and they can indict."

Chosen 'Typical Wac' of Camp Grant

Photo Signal Corps, United States Army

Somerville Girl Has Four Brothers in Armed Services

Miss Alice Behenna of Somerville, Mass., picked the "typical Wac" of Camp Grant, Ill., is a Private First Class in her WAC unit. Besides participating in musicales, she takes an active part in camp sports such as tennis and soft ball.

Adult Children Reminded Of Parents' Law

Massachusetts sons and daughters who fail to contribute to the support of dependent parents face prosecution, according to Commissioner of Public Welfare Arthur G. Rotch.

Under the new old-age assistance law, adopted at the last session of the Legislature, local budgets for determining assistance payments must satisfy standards established by the State before the communities will be reimbursed by the State for a part of the cost of old-age assistance, the Commissioner pointed out.

Because the law requires adult children to contribute to the support of needy parents, failure of the local communities to insist on this will result in cutting off of State aid, Commissioner Rotch said.

In a letter to local boards, accompanying the new budget figures for the next six months, Commissioner Rotch said that under the law, the married child living with his or her spouse and one dependent shall not be expected to contribute unless he or she has an income in excess of $2,300; with two dependent children, $2,875; with three dependent children, $3,450; a single child living apart from his parents has an exemption of $1,150.

In accordance with this scale, the Commissioner wrote, the married child with a dependent spouse and no dependent children shall not be expected to contribute unless he or she has an annual income in excess of $1,725.

More than 50 per cent of the old-age assistance boards in Massachusetts cities and towns are going to adopt the State budget standards rather than prepare local budgets, the Commissioner said.

Boston, he said, has tentatively agreed to a budget which is similar to the State standards except in a few minor details.

Cafes and Saloons Held Stamping Ground for Vice

Charging that cafes and saloons are nothing but the stamping ground for vice, Police Chief John L. Sullivan of Pittsfield, Mass., said "there is no comparison between the saloons of yesterday and the saloons of today." He charged that mothers were bringing five-and-six-year-old children as well as young girls into saloons on Sunday.

Massachusetts' difficult 'teen-age problem is not one to be tossed into the laps of the police alone, but one requiring the co-operation of all civilian agencies, Chief Sullivan said.

Chief Sullivan, a member of the National Advisory Police Committee on Social Protection, addressed a meeting of Massachusetts law enforecement officers, Army and Navy officials, and civilian defense authorities at the State House. The meeting was called by Commissioner John F. Stokes, head of the State Department of Public Safety to discuss the 'teen-age problem and the control of prostitution.

"Churches, health departments, social agencies, and the police must co-operate if the problem of 'teen-age girls is to be solved satisfactorily," Chief Sullivan said.

Among the methods of curbing 'teen-age delinquency, Chief Sullivan recommended the stationing of policemen on patrol rather than in cruising cars, placing of a uniformed officer on duty at every dance conducted in a community, earlier closing of package-goods stores and saloons.

A Principal Problem

Runaway girls, Chief Sullivan said, are one of the principal problems. He laid the blame on the increased number of child brides and on home conditions where parents drink to excess.

"It is not necessary to make a prostitute or a bum out of a girl who is running away," the Pittsfield police chief said. "The men handling the vice squad work on a police force should have their hearts in their work."

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory at Framingham, said that the 'teen-age girl problem had come squarely to the Department of Correction by reason of the increased numbers of young offenders sentenced for disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and night walking.

Declaring her conviction that prostitution can be checked, Dr. Van Waters advocated "hard-boiled" law enforcement to get young girls off the street.

Discrimination Urged

"We must discriminate between the silly, flighty young girl and the one who has elected a life of crime," Dr. Van Waters said, "and provide treatment accordingly.

"The problem," she said, "is to keep the 'teen-age girl from becoming a professional prostitute."

Assailing "hide-away cafes" as one of the "worst conditions in the State," Police Chief Thomas F. Foley of Worcester told the police officials that "no city in the State has a police department big enough to go into all the hide-aways and question all these girls about their ages."

Robert Arthur, Federal Supervisor of Social Protection for the New England States, attacked "lurid accounts of the 'teen-age problem." He added that they were not so serious as stories would lead the public to believe. He urged co-operation, courts, and social agencies, as a means of handling the problem effectively.

Discussing the question of establishing a curfew, Commissioner Stokes emphasized that police have no right to establish a curfew, but that one could be established by a City Council or a town meeting. The police, he said, should act only as an enforcing agency.

Assistant Attorney General Albert Z. Lemoine was delegated by the Commission to prepare a model curfew la wwhich might be adopted by local communities. Mr. Lemoine urged the police officials not to be stampeded into illegal action to wipe out a temporary condition.

Col. John J. Reddy, chief medical officer of the First Service Command, said that the Army's chief problem was not with 'teen-age girls but with those from 18 to 25. Eighty per cent of the cases involving soldiers, he said, are with girls out of their teens.

Capt. H. L. Kelly, chief medical officer of the First Naval District, agreed with the Army spokesman on the age of the girls involved, and added that venereal disease figures in the Navy personnel were lower on the average in New England than elsewhere throughout the country.

Today's meeting was held under the police mobilization plan set up in May, 1942, by Governor Saltonstall in an executive order by which all law enforcement departments and the military would cooperate in meeting problems arising out of the war.

Among those attending today's conference were: Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, State Adjutant General; Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the Protection Division of the State Committee on Public Safety; and Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty of Boston. About fifty police officials throughout the state were also present.

Butter Back on the OPA List After Brief Run of the House

Food Problems in New England

Greater Boston housewives found butter back on the OPA "market-basket" price list today, following its removal on July 8, and at the same prices as previously. Washington had removed butter from the current list for a re-examination of the prices.

Butter will now cost the same in the same class of stores in 91 cities and towns of Eastern Massachusetts. Prices range from 46 to 48 cents in the big chains and supermarkets for grades ranging from tub to prints. In the independent stores the prices range from 49 to 51 cents for the various grades.

Fish Ceilings Today

A fair trial of OPA price ceilings on 48 species of fresh fish—effective today—was urged last night by the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, representing the principal large dealers and boat-owners of Boston.

The new setup, and how it will affect the fish business, was explained by Edward H. Cooley, Executive Secretary of the Association. He urged a fair trial of the new system before any appeal was made to the OPA for a change.

The regulations cover the leading types of fresh fish caught in New England waters—including haddock, codfish, alewives, cusk, hake, herring, pollock, rosefish, whiting, and swordfish.

Wholesale Egg Prices

An OPA order eliminating the classification of "assorted" eggs from regulations governing shipper and wholesale sales of eggs and egg products went into effect today, but will have no direct bearing on prices to consumers.

In eliminating the classification, OPA said it found that wholesale prices for eggs sold as "assorted" had tended to advance beyond the maximum prices for corresponding retail grades. In place of the eliminated classification, OPA established specific prices for sales by producers and shippers to primary receivers, jobbers, and retailers.

Big Potato Crop

New England's potato acreage this year is 25 per cent larger than last year's harvested crop, according to figures issued today by the New England Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farmers have planted 268,100 acres of potatoes this year, the report said, compared with 214,300 acres harvested in 1942. The Maine acreage was increased by 23 per cent, while increases in other New England States ranged from 22 per cent in Vermont to 39 per cent in Connecticut.

Cars Collide in Subway

A 20-minute tie-up in the Arlington Street Subway resulted today when two cars collided. No serious injuries were reported although persons were jarred from the impact.

New Style 'B' and 'C' Gas Books Are to Replace Present Ones

New-style "B" and "C" gasoline ration coupons—printed on sheets of Government water-marked paper, and replacing the current book-bound coupons — are expected by OPA officials to break the "black market" in stolen and counterfeit stamps.

Local Ration Boards have received instructions not to issue any more of the old-type books, although no date has been set as yet for the expiration of the old-style books currently outstanding. Whether they will be called in before their normal expiration dates has not been decided.

"A" stamps remain unchanged for the present, although "T" coupons for trucks, busses, and taxis will become "TT" coupons on July 25, the OPA stated.

Besides invalidating thousands of stolen stamps now on the "black market" as the result of thefts from ration boards, the new stamps, on water-marked paper, will be more difficult to counterfeit.

Motorists who still have old-style "B" and "C" coupons will continue to use them, and when their present books expire the new-style coupons will be issued in replacement.

Meantime, the OPA Enforcement Division, pursuing its investigation of possible violators of the ban on pleasure driving, continued to round up the "fun" drivers.

Gasoline ration books of 23 Greater Boston motorists were suspended by the OPA yesterday for violations of the pleasure-driving ban. One car owner lost his books for three months in the severest penalty yet applied in 180 cases of nonessential driving heard by OPA commissioners in this district.

From his summer home in Sunapee, N. H., the Rev. Fletcher D. Parker, Hartford minister who defied the Connecticut OPA and has his ration books suspended for three months, announced last night that he would not appeal his "test case," either to the OPA or to the Federal Court.

Somerville Girl Named 'Typical Wac'

A pretty and talented Somerville girl who followed her sweetheart and four brothers into the service, has been chosen the "typical Wac" of Camp Grant, Ill.

She is Miss Alice Behenna, a private first class in the WAC unit stationed at Camp Grant.

"Typical Wac" Behenna stands five feet, one inch in her GI stockings, has soft brown eyes and hair and a pleasing smile. She plays short center on the WAC softball team, and was in the chorus of Camp Grant's musical bond show, "We're Tellin' You!"

"I am very happy in my job," says Miss Behenna, who is a clerk in the supply office at the Recruit Reception Center. "I joined the WAC because I feel that women should take their place alongside the men when their country is threatened."

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Behenna, of 39 Marion Street, Somerville, she is the only girl of the 10 children in the family. Four of her nine brothers are in the service. Vincent is in the Army, attached to a tank destroyer unit; William, Robert, and Peter are in the Navy. Of the remaining five, one is a teacher in a religious order, another a student in the same body and three are married.

Miss Behenna's "boy friend," James A. McRae, also of Somerville, is a bombardier lieutenant in the Army Air Corps, stationed in Louisiana. Both are graduates of the Somerville high school and worked in defense plants before entering the service. They are not yet engaged, but there is an "understanding."

Her favorite sports, in addition to softball, are tennis, swimming and bowling. She likes to dance, and confesses to being "a bit of a jitterbug." She enjoys movies, especially when Spencer Tracy is the hero. Sammy Kaye is her favorite bandleader.

She likes Army chow. Away from the mess hall, she nearly always eats hamburgers. Her second choice is Boston-baked beans.

Miss Behenna was "thrilled" when the WAC became part of the Army. "I am in for the duration," she says, "or as long as Uncle Sam needs me."

Connecticut Food-Output Plan Features Livestock Priorities

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13 (AP) Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin announced today a plan, product of the State War Council, for food production in Connecticut, featured by establishment of a system of priorities on livestock feeds.

The Governor, in an address prepared for radiocast, emphasized that the plan to give dairy herds and poultry laying flocks first consideration in times of feed shortages was not a regulation and depended for its success on co-operation of Connecticut farmers, other states and Federal agencies regulating prices on farm products. An outline of the plan has been sent to Marvin Jones, National Food Administrator.

It calls for the diversion of grain from the raising of meat animals and poultry meat to the production of milk and eggs when grain supplies are limtied, but makes no attempt to eliminate animals or poultry now being raised. Rather, it states that chickens and turkeys now on hand should be grown to marketable age.

Another section urges expansion of the production of fruit and vegetables.

The Governor intends to discuss the plan with his fellow chief executives from the other New England States at a meeting in New London Thursday and Friday. He said States in the area ought to decide for themselves how best to utilize their agricultural resources to feed themselves and contribute to feeding the nation, and then ask the Federal Government for grain and other supplies to make this production possible.

"What we are going is just this," he said. "We are making our own Connecticut plan for food production, under these war conditions. We are asking the other states that are our neighbors to make similar plans.

"Then when we are all agreed, we can take our plan to Washington. We can say 'here, this is the way we think we can do this job of food production. This is what we are trying to do and what we need to do it.'

"We cannot expect and do not intend to ask for more than our fair share of the national grain supply. We do want our fair share, and I think it is up to us to decide beforehand what we plan to do with the grain we are asking for. We have done that in this agricultural policy."

Sullivan Fund Plans Are Ready

Plans for raising $50,000 for a memorial of some sort to the five Sullivan brothers of Waterloo, Iowa, who perished on the Juneau last winter, will be announced at a dinner this evening at the Hotel Statler.

Prominent figures of Greater Boston have been invited to attend the dinner, which is being sponsored by the Sullivans of this district. Arthur W. Sullivan, Register of Probate, is chairman. Among the 50 or more guests who will join tonight in a discussion of campaign plans are Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Jarvis K. Hunt, President of the Massachusetts Senate, Mayor Harold A. Palmer of Somerville, Commander Frank Benoit of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Alexander Brin of the Jewish Advocate, and Clifton Follansbee of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The Sullivans of Boston—there are more of them than of Smiths, incidentally—hope to raise enough money to erect a fitting memorial to the five Iowa boys, perhaps in the form of a useful public building, at Waterloo.

The campaign will be climaxed later in the summer by a combined show, festival, and circus at Fenway Park, and the date of this event will be announced tonight. Already radio stations have given the campaign free time on the air, and national advertisers of Greater Boston have contributed space in newspapers and magazines.

Chaplains, Clergymen and Laymen To Discuss Program for Servicemen

Army and Navy chaplains, clergymen, and laymen will meet with the Rev. Marion J. Creeger of New York on Friday at the Charlestown Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. to discuss "Partnership in a Religious Ministry to Servicemen."

The Rev. Mr. Creeger has been instrumental in improving and coordinating the religious service that is being offered to the men and women of our armed services. As an associate in the program section of the Army and Navy Department of the Y. M. C. A., representing the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, he works in close co-operation with the U. S. O. throughout the country.

The Charlestown Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. and the Boston churches and laymen who have already joined forces in serving servicemen, hope that Mr. Creeger can suggest further roads to usefulness.

Among other things, the churches have been furnishing the Charlestown Army and Navy Y with hostesses. And each Sunday morning a committee of women serves coffee and doughnuts to upward of 300 servicemen, most of whom have spent the night in the Y's dormitory. Men from the churches invite groups of servicemen to accompany them to church, and go home with them to dinner. Many letters have been received expressing appreciation for this hospitality.

Connecticut War Council Head Named

HARTFORD, Conn., July 13 (AP) —Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has announced the appointment of Harold F. Woodcock, co-ordinator of the New Haven War Council and business manager of the Yale University Athletic Association, as administrator of the Connecticut War Council.

Burnham Feted

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, July 13 (AP)—Col. Lucian W. Burnham of Needham, Mass., U. S. Marine Corps Commander at Londonderry who is leaving soon for a new post, was presented today with an Irish shillelagh and an illuminated scroll by the Mayor of Londonderry as a tribute to his popularity here.

Colonel Burnham's forbears came from County Down.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Milk

Continued from Page 1

supplies of milk into shortage areas. During last year's milk shortage, it was brought out, allocation authority was voluntarily given by milk handlers to the Administrator of the Greater Boston Market area, Samuel W. Tator, who regulated the handling of milk on the basis of market needs.

Surplus Milk

Mr. Tator has jurisdiction over nearly all milk in Northern New England, it was stated. He should be given authority by FDA to make available the surplus milk which exists in Northern New England to Southern New England markets, it was added, and to allocate this surplus to shortage areas.

Therefore, Regional OPA officials today went on record as, 1—Recommending a corn subsidy in order to assure a supply of corn coming into New England for dairy feed; 2—Recommending a reduction to 225 pounds in the weight of hogs brought to slaughter; and, 3—Recommending that milk dealers of the New England area follow the procedure of last year, and voluntarily pool supplies for more equitable distribution.

In this way, and in this way only, the Regional OPA summed it up, a serious milk shortage in New England can be averted, and adequate supplies be made available to carry on through this summer and fall, and over the winter, too, with the possible exception of a few days in November when milk supplies always are abnormally low.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Warm

Boston and Vicinity: Scattered showers today; continued warm and humid tonight and Wednesday morning; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued warm and humid today and tonight. Scattered thunder storms this afternoon and early this evening.

Massachusetts: Continued warm today and tonight. Scattered thunderstorms west and central portions this afternoon and early this evening.

Connecticut: Continued warm and humid today and tonight. Scattered thunder storms west portion this afternoon and early tonight.

Rhode Island: Continued warm and humid today and tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:25 p. m.; height 10.0 feet
Wednesday, 9:00 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

How U. S. Prisoners Are Treated to Be Told by Eyewitness

An eyewitness account of how Americans are treated in German, Italian and Japanese prison camps will be told tonight by Dr. D. A. Davis of Geneva, Switz., International Secretary of War Prisoners Aid, at a meeting in the Boston Y. M. C. A. to be attended by more than 500 relatives and friends of Greater Boston men now war prisoners.

The meeting, the first of its kind ever held in Boston, will be free. It is open to all "next-of-kin" and others concerned for prisoners.

Dr. Davis has visited prison camps in Germany and Italy and is in close touch with the situation in Japan. After his talk he will answer questions from the audience.

The meeting is sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. and the Greater Boston United War Fund. Guests will include Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Service Command; Rear Admiral Robert Theobald, Commander of the First Naval District; Col. Harold Pierce, the Rev. Horace F. Holton, President of the Massachusetts Council of Churches; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Robert P. Perry, head of the Catholic Charitable Bureau, and Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, President of the Greater Boston Rabbinical Association.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "Contemporary Art" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.
A talk on "Egyptian Art" by Miss Maginnis will be given at 2 p. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Thursday

Prof. Raymond C. Robinson, of the Boston University College of Music faculty, in honor of French Bastille Day, Wednesday, has selected three compositions in honor of the French which he will play as his closing numbers on the concert recital in Trinity Church at 2 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

She Passes the Ammunition at Home

Wide World

Wife of Connecticut Serviceman Does War Part

With pin-up photo of her soldier husband looking down on the job, Mrs. Fee Perez finds inspiration in her work as inspector of shells at Remington Arms Company's plant in Bridgeport, Conn. Her husband, Lieut. Melburn Perez, is serving with the United States Army overseas.

G.O.P. Undercover Drive For MacArthur Quickens

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—Influential Republican politicians are reported today to be working quietly for the nomination of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as the 1944 G. O. P. presidential candidate.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, a senior figure in Republican politics, is understood to be particularly active in the General's behalf and to be playing a foremost part in advancing his candidacy.

While to date the movement has reached nothing approaching decisive proportions, it is evident that in the minds of not a few Republican leaders, General MacArthur has become the most promising alternative to Wendell L. Willkie, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Gov. John H. Bricker, Ohio, all of whom have political enemies as well as political friends within the Party.

There is no evidence that General MacArthur is in any way a party to this gathering political movement and his sponsors in Washington do not claim that he would start the mildest political offensive on the presidential front. They believe, however, that he could not reject the nomination if they could get it for him.

Why Leaders Like Him

The viewpoint of the MacArthur political supporters is that the General would make a particularly good candidate because he is not committed on any major issue, foreign or domestic, which now divides the G. O. P. ranks.

Furthermore, his advocates suggest that he would get much or most of the soldier vote which might otherwise go to President Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. It is pointed out that veterans of the last war, in which the General served, might also be favorably inclined toward him, and that some of the remaining veterans of the Spanish-American War would have served under his father, Gen. Arthur MacArthur.

The MacArthur backers put emphasis upon the fact that war correspondents almost unanimously report that the soldiers and sailors of World War II are acutely interested in how the United States is going to be governed and who is going to govern it after the war.

Eleven and a quarter million men and women in the armed forces by July of next year is the estimate made by the War Manpower Commission on July 2. This will be 2½ times the maximum of the last war, 4,800,000. It will be almost five times the number, 2,400,000, who served in the Northern Armies during the Civil War. But the number now is only about the same as in the Civil War in proportion to the population.

Almost all the States have provisions, on paper, for voting by members of the armed forces. However, in 1942 the voting arrangements were sketchy, and the interest of the Army and Navy command in getting out the soldier and sailor vote was practically nonexistent. For that matter, with no presidential election being held, most men and women in the uniform seemed uninterested in voting.

With a presidential election to be held in 1944, the situation is expected to be different. The Office of War Information has already announced plans for getting the speeches of the candidates and the propaganda of the parties across to the soldiers and sailors, abroad and at home.

The failure of most men in the uniform to vote was one excuse given by the Administration for the poor Democratic showing in 1942. Administration apologists held that more persons in the armed services would have voted Democratic than Republican. They declared that most voters remain affiliated with the party for which they cast their first vote, and that most soldiers and sailors voted for the first time in 1932-40, when the country went Democratic in a big way.

If the Administration holds to the above assumption next year, it may be expected to bend every effort to get out a big vote from the soldiers and sailors. According to some Democratic thought, many of them would vote for the President, if he should run again, just because he is Commander in Chief. At all events, it may be noted that the number of men and women in the uniform by the 1944 elections will be about 20 per cent of the total number of votes.

No Solid Veteran Vote

If the past be any guide, the veterans of World War II as a group will be irresistible on legislation affecting veterans after the war, but cannot be herded as a bloc for one political party.

The last war was the first which did not product a military leader as President. Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy was not exactly a war hero, and, furthermore, was not elected until 14 years afte rthe end of hostilities. There was only a little talk of sending Pershing to the White House, and the General himself showed little interest in any such possibility.

But Washington's leadership in the Revolutionary War made him inevitable as the first President. Jackson was a hero of the War of 1812. So was W. H. Harrison, and of Indian wars to boot. The Mexican War produced Zachary Taylor.

Grant's success as military leader in the Civil War sent him to the White House. He had had no prior political experience except for several months as Secretary of War; that was undoubtedly one reason for the many weaknesses of his administration. The other Republicans elected President between the Civil War and the Spanish-American War had all seen active Civil War service—Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison (Generals), and McKinley (Major).

Little Big Chief

Santa Fe Railway

He Takes the Indian Baby Contest Seriously

Navajo baby entered in the annual Indian Baby Contest held in connection with All-Indian Pow-Wow, Flagstaff, Ariz. These contests are doing a great deal to raise sturdy Indian boys and girls, for what mother doesn't want her baby to win a prize.

Egypt Fixes Meal Prices; À la Carte Menus Banned

WASHINGTON —• Prices on meals have been fixed in Egypt at the equivalent of about $1 for luncheon and $1.20 for dinner, and à la carte meals have been banned, together with the serving of two portions of meat, fish, poultry, rabbit or any oil food to any one ment of Commerce reported repatron, the United States Departcently.

Daily Cost of War Jumps To $265,000,000 on July 1

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Uncle Sam's war expenditures, which for the last three years have averaged about $90,000,000 daily, are expected by the Treasury Department to reach the great sum of $265,000,000 for every day during the fiscal year which started July 1.

This was disclosed last night by Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, on the basis of a report from Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury.

Actual expenditures on the war program during the three years from July 1, 1940, to July 1, 1943, Mr. Bell disclosed, were $104,421,000,000.

From a modest beginning of $6,301,000,000 spent during the fiscal year 1941, expenditures on the war activities program amounted to $26,011,000,000 for 1942 and $72,109,000,000 for 1943.

During those three years, appropirations aggregated approximately $212,000,000,000 for war purposes, the actual spending not keeping abreast of appropriations.

The Treasury Department estimated that actual spending during the current fiscal year will amount to $97,000,000,000 for war purpurposes, or about $10,000,000,000 less than actual appropriations.

Here's how the Department figured the war program money would be spent this year:

War Department, $62,000,000,000; Navy, $22,000,000,000; Agriculture Department, $1,367,000,000; Federal Security Agency, $157,000,000; Federal Works Agency, $191,000,000; National Housing Agency, $177,000,000; Treasury Department, $50,000,000; Maritime Commission, $1,300,000,000; War Shipping Administration, $2,758,000,000; supplemental items, $7,000,000,000.

Nonwar expenditures for the current year, the Department estimated, would total $7,124,000,000.

Funds for 18 War Agencies Are Provided

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed the last of 20 supply bills totaling approximately $115,000,000,000 passed by Congress before it started its summer recess last week.

Largest of the six final measures approved yesterday was the $2,911,697,224 bill carrying funds for 18 war agencies for the fiscal year that started July 1.

Others signed were the $848,295,883 agriculture bill; the $104,608,921 Interior Department measure, the $1,137,167,010 labor-federal security bill, a $253,256,179 deficiency measure and the controversial $143,430,591 urgent deficiency bill providing for the dismissal of three federal workers held by the House Appropriations Committee to be unfit for public office.

The latter measure, carrying overtime and regular pay of thousands of federal workers, ha dbeen held up for weeks over refusal of the Senate to accept the House requirement for dismissal of the three Government employees, Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands, and Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., Federal Communications Commission employees. A compromise provided for their dismissal by Nov. 15 if they have not been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate by that date.

Passage of the war agencies bill had been held up by a fight over Senate insistence that it be given the right to confirm all employees of the agencies receiving $4,500 or more per year. The Senate backed down after the House refused to accept the provision.

Fishing Grounds Opened In the Gulf of Mexico

MIAMI, Fla., July 13 (AP)—Several hundred square miles of fishing grounds in the Gulf of Mexico were opened to night fishing July 12, with the Navy's admonition that "fishermen engaged in such operations must take whatever risks are involved."

"Due to the present desirability of adding to the nation's food supply," said Rear Admiral W. R. Munroe, Commander of the Gulf Sea Frontier and Commandant of the Seventh Naval District, "offshore commercial fishing at night will be permitted.

"But there must be a distinct understanding that fishing boats may be mistaken for enemy craft by Allied patrol vessels, aircraft or armed merchantmen, and that they may be fired upon with possible loss of life and damage to private property."

Teachers Open Campaign To Make History Popular

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 13—If it is true that Americans don't know their own history, as has recently been charged in a newspaper study, history teachers of the United States mean to find out where the trouble lies and correct it.

They are taking part in a nationwide study, carried on under sponsorship of three learned societies, including the American Historical Association, with funds provided by the Rockefeller Foundation, to determine, first, just how much real understanding of American history, not mere factual knowledge the American people have, and, second, how teaching and teaching materials may be improved.

The committee of Educators which is directing this study met here July 7-9 in a working session to complete plans for gathering the data they need. After it has all been assembled they intend to draw from it conclusions which will enable them to recommend policies. They will publish their recommendations, probably in October, according to Prof. Edgar B. Wesley of the University of Minnesota, Chairman of the Committee.

Professor Wesley promises the book will present no vague generalizations about history teaching, but will outline the irreducible minimum of American history that people ought to know and will offer concrete advice for teaching it. In short, he hopes for a report that will be "brief, spirited, specific, and colorful," one that the public as well as the teaching profession will read with interest.

Demand Actual Facts

Above all, the Committee intends that its report shall deal with actual conditions as revealed in the most accurate and thoroughgoing type of survey it can make. The National Education Association has expressed dissatisfaction with the methods used by the New York Times in making the survey which indicated that the majority of college freshmen knew woefully little about their nation's past.

"Teachers note with interest the concern being expressed in the press about American history in the schools," comments Belmont Farley of the N. E. A. staff. "The teachers are concerned about it too. For more than a quarter of a century they have been trying to improve the organization of history textbooks and the methods of instruction used in this important subject.

"They welcome any competent attempt to appraise the effectiveness of this work. They would have appreciated the opportunity to co-operate in a 'test' given by the New York Times, a newspaper highly regarded by educators and used along with many other newspapers as supplementary aids to the teaching of contemporary history. They regret the fact that the questions in the New York Times 'test' were selected, administered, and scored by persons inexperienced in the teaching of history in the elementary and high schools and without training in the construction and use of tests."

Tests by Experts

This time, according to the Committee, the tests will be made by experts in examinations. Chosen to draft the questions are Dr. Howard Anderson of Cornell University, Dr. E. F. Lindquist of the University of Iowa, and Dr. Walter Cook of the University of Minnesota. The committee itself is composed of persons with varied teaching experience. It was chosen with the approval of the sponsoring organizations, the American Historical Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and the National Council for Social Studies. Officers of these societies are serving ex-officio on the Committee, together with members of the faculties of Harvard, Princeton, University of California, Stanford, and Augustana College.

Every effort is being made to make the study fair and comprehensive, according to Professor Wesley. The tests are to be given to people in many walks of life. History teachers as well as their pupils will be quizzed, and so will members of the League of Women Voters, and workmen, and the mine run of people whom the "enquiring reporter" stops on the street. Moreover, the questions will be shaped so as to bring out the person's grasp of the significance of events, not merely their memory for dates, names, and battles.

Already, with the aid of a great number of teachers, the Committee is gathering information on the content of courses given in all types of schools, on the methods used in teaching, on textbooks, and on other media of history teaching, such as the radio, the newspaper, historical pageants, and so on.

In the end the Committee hopes to be able to answer three questions: 1. Do American people know their own history? 2. Of what should a minimum core of content for all history courses consist? 3. What should be the standards for training of history teachers?

"In the Blackness of Night, Eight Miles Away"
a Jap Battleship is sunk by RADAR

...was set upon by a pack of Nazi submarines. They got one of our merchant ships, but we got four of their submarines.
History will some day record the part radio and the radar have played in giving us fighting superiority over the Axis. But let me give you one instance. On the night of Nov. 14, off Guadalcanal there lay a Japanese battleship. It was a stormy night. Eight miles away was a ship of our fleet. With the use of the radar our ship with its second salvo, sank the Jap battleship in the blackness of night, eight miles away. Is there any wonder that the

EXTRACT *from address by James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, at Spartanburg, S. C., May 31, 1943, broadcast over the Blue Network.*

Radar principles were first applied to aviation by RCA through equipment built and installed in its own plane in 1937, in connection with a study of collision prevention.

In 1938, RCA built an experimental Radar installation for the U. S. Navy. As the result of tests, in October, 1939 the Navy placed with RCA its first order for service Radar equipment. Since then, vast strides in the development of Radar in RCA Laboratories have been made available to all branches of the industry producing Radar.

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RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
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Midsummer Forecasts for Autumn Stages—Art—Music—Radio Programs

Three Plays on Horizon For Boston in September

Mid-July is no time to expect positive, triple-guaranteed information about what will happen in the theater in Boston next September. But reports and rumors coming out of New York point to a lively beginning to the season.

First on the list of tentative prospects, as they have been reported up to the present, is a possible return-engagement of "Life With Father," penciled in for late August at the Colonial. There has also been talk of a new musical show with Ed Wynn, opening here some time in August, but nothing has been heard of that recently.

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Two plays are reported on the docket for Monday, Sept. 13. One is Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize winner, "The Skin of Our Teeth." The other is Gypsy Rose Lee's comedy, "The Ghost in the Woodpile." The Wilbur or the Shubert was chosen first by the theatrical soothsayers as the probable domicile for "The Skin of Our Teeth." But latest reports from Manhattan mention the Wilbur as the house for "Ghost in the Woodpile." That would seem to put Mr. Wilder's play into the Shubert. "Ghost in the Woodpile," incidentally, is tentatively set to go into rehearsal on Aug. 18 under the direction of George S. Kaufman.

On Sept. 20, as things stand now, the Theater Guild's production of "Othello," with Paul Robeson in the title role, should be coming into the Colonial. That would keep the Colonial tenanted up to Oct. 3.

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Engagements have been announced for next season but the time has not been set for "The Patriots," Sidney Kingsley's Critics' Prize play of last season in New York, and "Uncle Harry," the play in which Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut have been seen for months in New York.

Subscribers to the series of plays ordered by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society seem to be in a particularly fortune position in these forecasts. Three of the plays announced for the coming season—"Othello," "The Patriots," and "Uncle Harry"—have been scheduled for the subscription audiences. Unofficial talk can be heard that "The Skin of Our Teeth" may also be included in the list. That would give the subscribers both the Pultizer and the Critics' prize plays of last season.

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In normal times, talk of plays like "The Skin of Our Teeth" or "Othello" arriving in Boston in September would immediately bring objections of "too early in the season." And in normal times it would be far too early to attract the audiences for which such productions are designed.

But with travel restrictions as they are at present, the public for such plays may very well be in town and eager for entertainment. And for the substantial suburban audiences now unable to motor to the theater the inconvenience of train or trolley transportation are likely to be less of a deterrent to playgoing in September than they would be in mid-season.

© United Artists

Walter Brennan

In "Hangmen Also Die," coming Thursday to the screen at the State

Final Pops Exhibition Of Season

During this final week at the Pops pictures by two New England artists, Eleanor Rossner and Edgar Corbridge, will be on exhibition in the First Balcony Foyer in Symphony Hall.

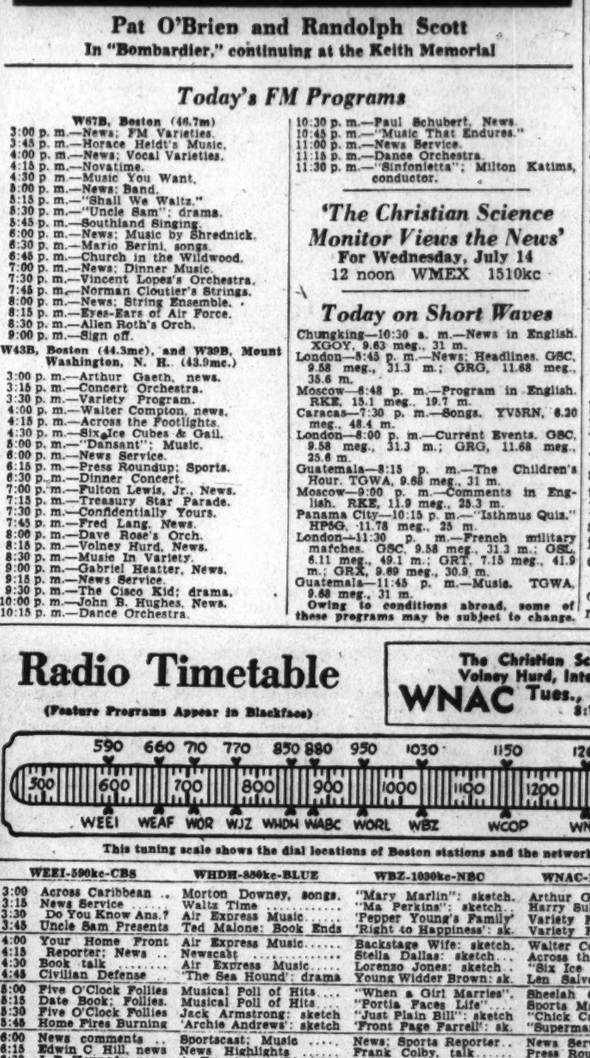
Mr. Corbridge shows a group of water colors. They portray scenes along the seasoast. The aquarelles are distinguished by a technical predilection which has become fairly common in recent years. Mr. Corbridge paints with a clarity and definitiveness that is so emphatic that it becomes almost a mannerism. The well-defined contours, the delicately modulated shadows, the patiently graded hues, disclose a procedure that is diametrically opposite that of the Impressionist. The Corbridge manner fixes boundaries almost rigidly ignoring the allusive methods of fellow water colorists and avoiding the short cuts of abbreviation. Such painting has been cultivated by eminent artists like Charles Sheeler, an advocate of such realism. Sheeler has admitted his indebtedness to the camera in this pronounced objectivity. In the colors, too, there is something detached and regulated as though an air-brush had been used.

Aside from the sheer clarity of statement, there is in these pictures a patient skill that has not seemed typical of present day temperament. The free, sketchy mode justified rapid and approximate performance, and not very long ago we rationalized the Impressionist method as a symptom of our era. Now, artists like Edgar Corbridge appear upon the scene and show an inordinate patience, recording every shingle patly. The neat, and orderly, and "tight" performance is something worth admiring as a demonstration of diligence, to say the least.

In color, Mr. Corbridge tends towards a neutral and dark palette. His whites, by contrast, are sharp and vivid.

Eleanor Rossner shows a group of portraits. Some are black and white crayon likenesses, some are pastels. She has had some handsome models, and has set down their features in a direct and workmanlike manner.

D. A.



Pat O'Brien and Randolph Scott

In "Bombardier," continuing at the Keith Memorial

Baseball Game By All-Stars On Air Tonight

The Major Leagues' annual All-Star Baseball Game between teams composed of the best players of the American and National Leagues, will be radiocast from Shibe Park, Philadelphia, tonight. Mel Allen and Red Barber will describe the play-by-play account and Bill Corum will provide a summary of the game, CBS-WEEI, 8:55 p. m. (In the event of bad weather the game will be played Wednesday, at 1:15 p. m.)

Maria Kurenko, soprano, presents her second Russian program with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, conducted by Howard Barlow, on Invitation to Music. Mme. Kurenko sings "The Lark" by Glinka; two songs by Rachmaninoff, "Vocalise" and "In the Fields"; an aria from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Snow Maiden"; "Peasant's Lullaby" and "Evening Song" by Mussorksky; "Tartar Songs" by Vassilenko, and Prokofieff's "Russian Folk Song," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Milton Katims conducts "Sinfonietta," playing the Suite from DeLarmarter's "Betrothal"; Turina's "Le Jeudi Saint A Minuit" and Britten's "Soirees Musicales," MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Lieutenant Commander Dudley Morton, skipper of a United States submarine credited with sinking 19 Japanese vessels, is Ginny Simms' guest, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Elmer Davis, OWI director, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman, War Production Board; Marvin H. Jones, War Food Administrator; James F. Burns, Director of Office of War Mobilization, and Chester La Roche, Chairman, War Advertising Council, will discuss "The Role of Business in Furnishing the Public With Essential War Information," NBC-WBZ, 1:15 p. m.

Gershwin and Robeson Nights

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The two largest audiences of the summer concerts being given at the Lewisohn Stadium have been attracted by special programs that come around each year and always pack the enclosure—the annual Gershwin program and what might well be called Paul Robeson night. Both are concessions to the popular in the music that is presented, but no one is likely to shout out protests to the throngs that apparently take the most avid pleasure, year after year, in the "Rhapsody in Blue" and "Ballad for Americans."

Symphony programs without soloists have slim attendances, whether they are made up of music by Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert and Brahms or present relatively unfamiliar works by such American composers as Copland, Schuman, Harris and Gould. But Gershwin night and Robeson night mean capacity audiences. This year, each was credited with an attendance of 20,000.

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The program for Gershwin night, year after year, is much the same. It is taken for granted that there will be excerpts from "Porgy and Bess." "Rhapsody in Blue," too, is a "must." Then, though perhaps they are not so much in demand, there is no omitting Gershwin's two "serious" compositions, "An American in Paris" and the Piano Concerto in F. Some variation is possible in the remainder of the program, but not much. This year, the old favorites, "Strike up the Band," and "Cuban Overture," reappeared.

Alexander Smallens, who conducted "Porgy and Bess" in its recent long run on Broadway and later on the road, again held the baton. He had the Philharmonic-Symphony to play "An American in Paris" as Gershwin doubtless hoped to have it played, and Jesús María Sanromá as soloist in the concerto and the rhapsody. For the "Porgy and Bess" songs the soloists included Todd Duncan, Etta Moten, Harriet Jackson and Alma Hubbard, assisted by the Eva Jessye Choir. All possessed clear, musical voices, and used them well. Mr. Sanromá's playing was facile and idiomatic, with an abundance of rhythmic life.

The Robinson-LeTouche "Ballad for Americans" has, if anything, a special appeal in this time of global war, though it need not be contended that its musical substance remains anything but commonplace. The words are the basis of this appeal and Mr. Robeson had the clarity of diction to make the words count. Participating in last week's performance at the Stadium was Robert Shaw's Collegiate Chorale of about 150 voices, together with the Philharmonic-Symphony under Mr. Smallens. The baritone and the chorus made a miniature drama of the ballad.

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The orchestra, too, did its duty, but this was not its night. At the intermission it vanished from sight and the remainder of the program was devoted to songs by the Negro baritone and music by the Chorale, which apparently rivaled even Mr. Robeson in the favor of the audience. Under its peppery young conductor it presented a Brahms Motet (Opus 29, No. 2), and works by Paul Creston, William Schuman, Samuel Barber and Cole Porter, together with Mr. Shaw's own captivating arrangement of "Sit down, Servant." In the course of a little more than a season, this chorus has assumed a place of primary importance in the city's musical life, by reason of the vigor, the precision and the variety of its singing.

The Fourth of July week end brought two concerts conducted by Morton Gould at which American music was preponderant. Mr. Gould presented his own agreeable Symphonette No. 2, Copland's suite from the ballet, "Billy the Kid," Schuman's "Newsreel," Harris's "Ode to Truth," and various arrangements. The demonstration which greeted William C. Handy's "St. Louis Blues" was a fresh illustration of audience partiality for music of a kind that ordinarily plays no part in America's concert programs. There were bows from Mr. Handy, who was in the audience. The "serious" composers presumably were elsewhere.

Menuhin in Mexico

By Charles Poore

Mexico, D. F.

Yehudi Menuhin's annual visits to Mexico have grown in importance till it seems likely that they will become a tradition. Musicians and the music loving public always look forward to the final concert devoted to violin concertos, accompanied with orchestra under Julian Carrillo's direction. This year the works selected were the Bach First Concerto, the Mozart No. 4, and the Beethoven.

Needless to say, the house was sold out days in advance and many people who wanted to go were unable to obtain seats. Unfortunately the ensemble was not all that could be desired; for the orchestral accompaniment was at times a little unstable, through no fault of Mr. Carrillo (who is a master musician), but because there was lacking either time or money for the necessary orchestra rehearsals.

Also it seemed to many in the audience that Mr. Menuhin's "preoccupation with perfection," as they say, detracts somewhat from his interpretations, which lack a feeling of spontaneity and freshness. Everything he does seems so studied and calculated. And to Mexicans this is a fault; for they like warmth of tone in addition to technical excellence.

At last Marian Anderson has arrived in Mexico for four song recitals. Those of us who had heard her in other years were delighted anew; for clearly this artist has progressed in the interim. Her art now seems more finished, more subtle, more persuasive, of greater distinction. It seems more akin to miniature painting, or the cameo, where the most delicate lines are significant; where just a touch of color imbues the work with a distinctive tone.

Seldom, perhaps never in recent years, has an opening night attracted to Bellas Artes so many music lovers, making necessary extra chairs in the aisles, and with plenty of people disappointed altogether.

Tonight at the Pops

Old Timers' Night

"King Cotton," March ..... Sousa
Carneval Overture ..... Dvořák
"Southern Roses," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Old Timers' Night at the Pops
Arranged by Lake
"The Merry Widow," Selection ..... Lehar
"The Soul of the Surf" ..... Clay Smith
Trombone Soloist: John Coffey
Song Fest, Medley
Victor Herbert Favorites
Arranged by Sanford
"Turkey in the Straw" ..... Guion
"American Sings"
Conductor: Carlos Pinfield

E. Morgan Savage

Carlos Pinfield

Conductor of the "Old Timers" program at the Pops tonight.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz."
5:30 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
5:45 p. m.—Southland Singing.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes-Ears of Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me.)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Program.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Six Ice Cubes & Gail.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—Confidentially Yours.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orch.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—Music In Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—The Cisco Kid; drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Milton Katims, conductor.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Wednesday, July 14
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—News; Headlines. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—French military matches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program July 18

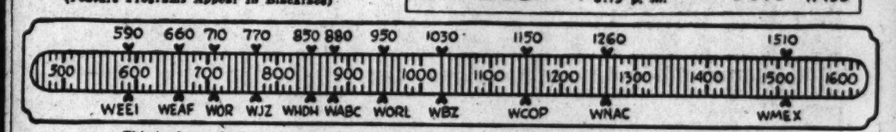
On Sunday, July 18, at 4:45 p. m., E. W. T., a Christian Science radiocast is to be given by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This is a regular feature over short-wave Station WRUL, on the third Sunday of each month. Henry Edison Williams of Brookline, Massachusetts, a former First Reader in a Christian Science church, will conduct the radiocast.

The program will be radiocast on two frequencies, 11.79 and 15.35 megacycles.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	Across Caribbean ..	Morton Downey, songs.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Harry Sukman's Orch...	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	Do You Know Ans.?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Variety Program	Guy Lombardo's Orch..
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Variety Program	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music.....	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news..	Harold Grant's Orch...
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch..	Across the Footlights ..	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music.....	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	"Six Ice Cubes & Gail"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
4:45	Civilian Defense	'The Sea Hound': drama	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Len Salvo, organist	Raymond Scott's Orch..
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sheelah Carter, news...	Teddy Powell's Orch...
5:15	Date Book: Follies.	Musical Poll of Hits....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch.	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	Home Fires Burning ..	Archie Andrews': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	Sportscast: Music	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:15	Edwin C Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton; 'Rhumba'	Music for Moderns: songs	News from Abroad.....	News; Music Interlude..
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news..	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	George Hicks Reporting.	Fred Waring's Orch.....	Fulton Lewis, news.....	March to Victory .....
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Treasury Star Parade..	Richard Salinger: News
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	"Waltz Lives On"	"Confidentially Yours"..	Ethel R. Harris, songs.
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	"You and the War".....	"Yankee Yarns"	Fred Lang, news	Barney & His Westerners
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Roy Porter, news.....	Ginny Simms: inter-	Dave Rose's Orchestra..	Studio speaker .....
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner".....	views; orchestra	Volney Hurd, news.....	Ed Barry's Band .....
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Noah Webster Says: Quiz,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music in Variety".....	You Shall Have Music ..
8:45	comedy; or.: Major	Haven MacQuarrie, mc	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music in Variety".....	You Shall Have Music ..
9:00	Leagues' Anqual	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:15	All-Star Baseball	Famous Jury Trials....	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30	Game	George Olsen's Orch....	J. Nesbitt's Passing Fa.	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album .....
9:45	Major Leagues' An-	Dance orchestra: Sports	rade; C. Dragon's Orch.	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album .....
10:00	nual All-Star Base-	Raymond Gram Swing..	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes, news..	News; Defense talk ....
10:15	ball Game	"Lulu and Johnny".....	Shop: songs: comedy..	Bob Grant's Orchestra..	"Voice of Poland"; dr..
10:30	Major Leagues' An-	Music of the Masters....	"Beat the Band"; Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news....	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	nual All-Star Game	Music; Newscast	garde; Bob Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Louis Jordan's Orch....	News; Baseball scores..	News Service	Jan Savitt's Orchestra..
11:15	Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Chick Floyd's Orchestra	Freddie Slack's Orch...
11:30	Invitation to Music:	Fishermen's Program ...	"Music You Want".....	"Sinfonietta"; Milton	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Maria Kurenko	Newscast	"Music You Want".....	Katims, conductor	Day's End; News.....

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock ..	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; band..	News; Views	.....
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Band Box	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Kar Summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news.	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama..	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Show.	Air Express Music.....	News Service	Raven of Rest	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore: News..	Newscast	The Jesters	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Nan Howard, Inter.	The Breakfast Club....	Home Forum: talk.....	News; Ruth Moss Int..	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	The Breakfast Club....	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	Food Talk	The Breakfast Club....	Treasury Star Parade..	Organ Recital; vocalists	Organ Stringing With You
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	The Breakfast Club....	Military Band; News..	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"...
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson	Lora Lawton, sketch....	News commentator	Musical program .....
10:15	American Stories ..	Musical program	"The Open Door": sk..	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program ..	"Helomate"; sketch	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Musical Highlights	'Woman of America': sk.	riety show; orchestra..	Mason .....
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news....	Kick-Conga .....
11:15	"Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard..	Melody for Mediation..
11:30	'Bright Horizons' ..	Lily Carthew Interviews.	"Snow Village"; sketch.	"Merry-Go-Round"; or..	Henry Musette's Orch...
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade..	"David Harum"; sketch	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News report .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk....	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs....	"Uncle Sam"; drama....	The Pepper Shaker ....
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour: speakers; music.	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	Pepper Young's	Richard MacHugh, hymns	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Dorothy Donald	"Yourself for Democracy"
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	ABC's of OPA	Nelson: Marvin Jones;	George & Dixie: Music.	Religious program .....
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program ..	Chester La Roche.....	Cedric Foster, news....	Religious program .....
2:00	Serial drama	Home Front: Int.; Music	Guiding Light: drama..	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	State Dept. of Education:	"Light of the World"...	Sports comments	"Uncle Sam"; drama ....
2:45	"Pepper Young's"....	speakers; orchestra..	Hymn Recital	Concert Miniatures	News Service .....
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news....	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	News comments	The Curtain Rises: talk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	"WAVFS"; var. program	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music.....	Pepper Young's Family.	WGR Matinee: variety.	Will Bradley's Orchestra
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"...	WGR Matinee: variety	Cab Calloway's Orch....
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music.....	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news..	Horace Heidt's Orch....
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Across the Footlights..	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music.....	Lorenzo Jones, sketch..	Bruce Holder's Orch....	Ray Noble's Orchestra..
4:45	Gabriel Heatter....	Uncle Sam Presents....	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Bruce Holder's Orch....	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sheelah Carter, news...	Vaughn Monroe's Orch...
5:15	Date Book: Follies.	Musical Poll of Hits....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Chick Carter, Boy Det..	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00	Comment: News	Sportscast: Music	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports Stories .....
6:15	Today at Duncans..	Newscast	Ray Ivers: Melodeers...	Press Roundup; Sports.	Light Classics: music ..
6:30	Kolley'd Knothole	Dance Orchestra	Music for Moderns: songs	News from Abroad.....	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news..	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Here Comes the Band...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W. Vandercook, news.	"Yankee Starlets"	News Service .....
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger".....	Norman Cloutier's Strings	"California Melodies"...	The Lyric Theater ....
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	western drama	John Barry, comments..	Maxine Gray, songs; or.	Your Army .....
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or..	Roy Porter, news.....	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"..	Studio speaker .....
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or..	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Impact"; Leo Cherne..	Ed Barry's Band .....
8:30	Dreams With Jean	Manhattan at Midnight:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	"Take-a-Card"; quiz with	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
8:45	Hersholt: News	Jim Amechs, narrator ..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Orchestra ....
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom"; drama	"A Date With Judy".....	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Johann
9:15	"Mayor of Town"..	"John Freedom"; drama	"A Date With Judy".....	News Service	Strauss's Waltzes .....
9:30	Jack Carson Va-	Eddy Howard's Orch....	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Soldiers With Wings";	Classical Album .....
9:45	riety Show; guests	Dance Orchestra; Sports	dramatic sketch; orch.	Cadet Orch.; drama	Waverley Root, news....
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing..	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news..	News Service .....
10:15	Treble Clef	"Lulu and Johnny".....	Musical Knowledge	Bob Grant's Orchestra..	Voice of the Army .....
10:30	"Hwell's Weekly" ..	Music of the Masters....	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news....	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music; Newscast	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Larry Clinton's Orch....
11:00	Morton Gould's Or.	Louis Jordan's Orch....	News; Baseball scores..	News Service	Duke Ellington's Orch...
11:15	Dorothy Maynor	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Eddy Howard's Orch....	Freddy Martin's Orch...
11:30	News; News Analysis	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	Day's End; music.....
11:45	"Unrationed Jam"..	Newscast	Music You Want.....	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	Day's End; News.....

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — CAREFULLY COOLED
2nd BLOCK BUSTER WEEK
BOMBARDIER
PAT O'BRIEN · RANDOLPH SCOTT
Co-hit "ALL BY MYSELF"

PARAMOUNT · FENWAY
NOW
HUMPHREY BOGART in
'Action in the North Atlantic'
Plus "IT'S A GREAT LIFE"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bing Crosby—Dorothy Lamour
"DIXIE"
in Technicolor
plus "AERIAL GUNNER"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15
POPS
85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .50, .55, .85, $1.10, Tax Inc.
CLOSING NIGHT JULY 17

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — LAST WEEKS
COMFORTABLY COOLED
"Barg" Mat. Tom'w 55c & $1.10
THE COMEDY SMASH HIT
"JUNIOR MISS"
LAUGHS FOR ALL—YOUNG AND OLD
GOOD ORCH. SEATS $1.65 Same Orch. Seats EVES. & SAT. MATS. Eves. $2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
ALAN Ladd LORETTA Young
Comedy
Wed. Review
Victor McLaglen, "INFORMER"
"TOO MANY HUSBANDS"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9440
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Books and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Reuben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH MORRIS JOAN
GARDE DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th Street Air-Conditioned
Evenings 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

50c, $1 & $1.50 PLUS TAX
Sat. Nights Only 50c to 2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat., Sun. and Wed.
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Filled

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
MIRIAM HOPKINS
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
Conrad NAGEL Viola FRAYNE
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:40.

"Newest Sure-Fire Hit."—World Telegram
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
With RALPH BELLAMY • SHIRLEY BOOTH
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th, W. of B'y. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:40

RUSSELL JANNEY'S Smash Musical Hit
THE VAGABOND KING
Music by FRIML
Based upon McCarthy's 'IF I WERE KING'
with JOHN BROWNLEE
SHUBERT THEA., W. 44 St. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

STARTS TOMORROW THRU FRIDAY
PLAZA 58th near MADISON
TYRONE POWER
ANNE BAXTER • JAMES GLEASON
CRASH DIVE
in TECHNICOLOR
at 12 Noon 2 · 4 · 6 · 8 and 10 P.M.

Bobby ORABLE • Geo. DORITY and Cass DANIELS
'CONEY ISLAND'
Plus In Person | Gwen MARDIGUERA & His Music
Pearson | Cesarano AMAYA and Her Troupe
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Open from 10:30 A.M.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Front Page," starring William Harrigan. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Barn Playhouse—"The Drunkard," by P. T. Barnum, presented by Russell E. Offhaus. Featuring Burt French. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert, Carlos Pinfield, 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"

Latin-American Relations Aided by Race Amenities

The inter-racial factor is one that must constantly be taken into account in establishing good relations with Latin America, Dr. Melville J. Herskovits told the nearly 150 members of the Latin-American Workshop this afternoon at their meeting at the Rindge Technical High School in Cambridge. Dr. Herskovits, who is professor of anthropology at Northwestern University, has recently returned from a year of research in Brazil.

One of the things the Brazilians watch more than anything else is the United States' treatment of the Negroes, he said. The news of race riots always gets there and is given "about the prominence it deserves," according to Dr. Herskovits. When a dark-skinned Brazilian visits the United States and experiences the same treatment that is often accorded to United States Negro citizens, it does not help our relations with our South American neighbor, he added.

Speaking on "Racial Adjustment in Brazil," Dr. Herskovits described the unusually thorough assimilation of races and nationalities. With the basic Portuguese stock has been blended strains of Italian, German, French, Dutch, Belgian, Swiss, Polish, Swedish, and Russian as well as Indian and African.

The situation of the Negro is entirely different in Brazil, Dr. Herskovits said. In the United States, he explained, anyone who has any Negro blood is considered a Negro, but in Brazil such a person is recognized as a Brazilian to a much greater degree than he is recognized as an American in the United States. He brought out that the Negro is a much more widespread racial type in Latin America than is ordinarily realized by North Americans.

Sees Prejudice in U. S.

The race problem was also touched upon at yesterday's session by Richard Pattee, assistant chief of the division of cultural relations of the United States Department of State, who spoke on "Key Problems in Our Relations with Latin America" at a luncheon at the Faculty Club.

He said flatly that the United States is suffering from "terrible race prejudice" and asked how we could expect to solve the problem internationally if we can't solve it in our own country. It is not a question of changing other people but of changing ourselves, he added. Mr. Pattee criticized inter-American groups for avoiding discussions of the race problem and for dealing with too much generalization.

While declaring that relations between the United States and Latin America have been the best in history during the past five or six years, Mr. Pattee expressed considerable pessimism over the future success. For one thing, he said, Americans are too inclined to accept superficial conclusions and to feel that all South American countries have the same sort of problems which can be attacked in the same way; but that is not true, he added.

Deprecates "Reform Quirks"

Latin Americans, according to Mr. Pattee, have almost infinite resistance against people doing things for them — against the "paternalistic do-goodism" and "reformism quirks" of Americans. We have a misguided missionary zeal about our whole relations with them, he said. We must have respect, not just toleration, for their ideas and their culture, he insisted.

Sponsored by the Harvard Graduate School of Education and the Pan American Society, the Workshop offers teachers and school administrators an opportunity both to deepen their own knowledge and to obtain professional help in preparing teaching outlines on Latin America. This morning's talk by Dr. Clarence Haring, professor of history at Harvard, on "Warnings and Suggestions for Teachers of Latin-American History" was followed by round table discussions.

Brewster Hits Hopkins' Rule Over Spending

BANGOR, Maine, July 13 (AP)—Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine declared today that after a record-long congressional session, "it finally seemed a good idea to let the inmates out to graze for a few weeks to find out first hand what is going on in the country and in the world."

Congress, he said in an address prepared for delivery to the Bangor Rotary Club, had been in continual session without more than two days' intermission for 1,260 out of the last 1,280 days.

Asserting that "Harry Hopkins has had the decisive voice in giving away to other countries munitions to the value of over $5,000,000,000 besides vast and constantly increasing quantities of foodstuffs and other materials," Senator Brewster added:

"The Truman Committee (of which Brewster is a member), charged with responsibility for our defense expenditures, determined that the disposition of these billions outside our borders was of profound consequence to our present and future welfare."

In addition, he continued, "hundreds of millions have been invested in airports all over the world in which under existing agreements all rights of use by the United States are forfeited six months after the termination of hostilities."

"Many in Congress and the country," he said, "are tremendously concerned to know whether maximum utilization is being made of the great Persian oil reserves in the Middle East to relieve the strain on the rapidly diminishing oil reserves in this country and particularly the strain on the transportation facilities serving our East Coast with petroleum products."

Dorchester Camp Life Is Easy to 'Take'

By a Staff Photographer

Good Girl Cooks and Eager Eaters Help

It didn't take these girls long to settle down to camp life at the Girl Scout Day Camp in Dorchester, which opened yesterday. By noontime, Ruth Chafetz, Lois Ramsey, and Sylvia Glass, top, left to right, were already getting some practice in outdoor cookery. The camp had been divided into units, each of which had a table as "headquarters." At the table, left to right, Pauline Merline, Helen Schechter, Phyllis Leavitt, Pauline Robinson, Lillian Wise, Lois Ramsey, Sylvia Glass, Ruth Chafetz, Sylvia Wasserman, Arlene Astrofsky, Irene Galob, Antoinette Yacco, Susan McNulty. Standing back of the girls are the counselors, left to right: Mrs. J. Sherman, Mrs. Arthur Fairley, Mrs. William Densmore, Mrs. Alice Astrofsky, Mrs. Gertrude Ousts, Mrs. Samuel Levenbaum.

Dorchester Scouts Warm To Opening of Girls' Camp

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Yesterday's heat added to the welcome with which Dorchester Scouts greeted the opening of a Girl Scout Day Camp in their midst. Armed with box lunches and clad in playsuits, they arrived at the wooded section known as Y-Land to begin the day's program at 10 a. m.

For the next four weeks, under the guidance of Miss Jeanette Deaver and her corps of Troop Leaders who will act as counselors, the girls will enjoy a program that includes nature study, crafts, hikes, outdoor cooking, singing, dramatics, and puppetry. Any Scouts in Dorchester or South Boston are eligible to attend the camp at any time, but they must come for not less than one full week. The last week will be Brownie Week, when the 7 to 10-year-olds will be "in camp."

While at camp, the girls live in units with a counselor, or unit leader, to supervise them. A table under a tree comprises each unit headquarters, and around these tables the girls gather to plan their individual unit's program for the week.

Miss Deaver feels that the Dorchester Camp will meet a need for those who would find the day camp at the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain a bit inaccessible. The latter opened for its third season on June 29. Miss Deaver is general director of both camps and her site director in Dorchester is Mrs. Arthur Fairley.

Unit leaders for the new camp are Mrs. Gertrude Ouzts, Mrs. Samuel Levenbaum, and Mrs. William Densmore. Mrs. Alice Astrofsky and Mrs. J. Sherman are assistants.

Anyone who is interested should apply to the Boston Council of Girl Scouts, 661 Boylston Street. Mrs. Thomas F. Watson of Dorchester is chairman of the Day Camp Committee and serving with her are Mrs. Robert Cummings and Mrs. Edith Lang, both of Roslindale.

Garden to Hotel!

Women's editors from the Boston papers had an opportunity today to sample the products of the Copley-Plaza victory garden which they have been watching with interest ever since it was dug early in the spring. They were guests of the hotel this noon at a luncheon which featured the garden's produce on its menu. Iced radishes were the first garden tidbits to appear on the table. Following cold consommé (not from the garden) there was a cold salad plate which combined wax and butter beans, cabbage, Swiss chard, romaine, and tomatoes, served with salmon and hot strings beans. All the vegetables were "home grown."

The garden is tended in part by volunteer workers for United Nations Relief. They do the weeding, watering, and picking, and their wages of 50 cents an hour go to relief.

Flower Arrangers

The Arrangers of Marblehead will hold their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Hanson Hart Webster, 24 Clifton Avenue, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Each member will bring one flower arrangement and be prepared to speak for two minutes about a plant. The schedule for arrangements is: Class I, Red, white, and blue flowers; Class II, White flowers in pewter; Class III, As you like it, in a pair of vases.

A garden club which meets monthly except in midwinter, the Arrangers has for its summer project the supplying of flowers to near-by servicemen's hospitals. Members are, of course, devoting more time to vegetables than flowers this season, according to Mrs. Webster, who is Vice-President. The President is Mrs. Albert R. Sharp.

Supper Ticket Depots

In order to facilitate the purchase of supper tickets for the Flying Fortress Festival, Rindge School July 17, the Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff has designated these booths: Harvard Trust Company, Harvard Square, 9 a. m.-2 p. m.; Cambridgeport Savings Bank and Harvard Trust Company, Central Square, 9 a. m.-2 p. m.; Woolworth's, Central Square, 1-5:30 p. m.; Central Square Theater, 7:30-9:30 p. m.; Cambridge Women's War Savings Staff, 66 Church St., 9 a. m.-5 p. m.

Supper tickets are 65 cents each, plus one 25-cent stamp at the door. Tickets for the evening entertainment are to be had with the purchase of a bond [or bonds] or $2.50 in war stamps per ticket. Dance tickets—one 25-cent stamp a couple for each dance—may be bought at the door.

Talk on China

Sir Anthony H. George, British Consul General, will speak about China at a luncheon given in his honor by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts tomorrow at 1 o'clock. Sir Anthony was Consul General at Shanghai at the time of Pearl Harbor and was not evacuated until eight months later. Mrs. William Endicott, a newly elected Vice-President of the Club, is Chairman of the luncheon.

Arsenal Women Workers Plan Postwar Jobs

War Activities in New England

Of women shop workers in the Watertown Arsenal, 61 per cent plan to keep working after the war, according to a poll disclosed today by Arsenal News, publication for the war center, which has one of the highest percentages of women workers of any war installation.

Most of the women, the report said, draw the same pay as men for the same work, and have proven unexpectedly satisfactory in meeting the manpower shortage.

Of those questioned, 26 per cent had been housewives, 8 per cent had been "at home" and the rest had been students or working at some other job.

Among women office workers, 65 per cent plan to keep on working, the report added; of these, replacing many male workers in white-collar jobs, 16 per cent had been housewives and 7 per cent had been "at home."

"Many of the women who said they would like to continue working after the war," read the report, "stated that the extra income was the most important factor involved."

The poll had been conducted to see how the women liked their jobs and to see how their attitudes will affect the postwar labor market.

Sparship Opened

Spars on duty in this area held open house last night at the nation's first "Sparship," Brandon Hall, 1501 Beacon Street, Brookline.

If the 200 "aboard" in the month-long "shakedown cruise," 62 are from New England. Since the Coast Guard auxiliary took over on May 31, the Hall has been refitted "in drydock" for the "Spar-tan" life of the women who are replacing Guardsmen in local shore installations.

In Armed Service

Of 2,600 men and women alumni of the University of New Hampshire, 43 per cent are officers, it was reported by Oren V. Henderson, registrar emeritus, who is in charge of alumni records.

Christmas Mailing

To make sure the nation's men and women in armed service overseas get their Christmas packages on time, relatives here must observe mailing deadlines varying from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 for the different sectors, announced Postmaster Patrick Connelly today.

Manufacturers and retail establishments are providing containers conforming with regulations limiting an overseas package to five pounds, and 15 inches in length, or 36 inches in length and girth combined, he pointed out.

'Up the Ways'

Instead of down the ways, two submarines were launched by floating "up the ways" in a departure from tradition at the Portsmouth Navy Yard yesterday.

The U. S. S. Pampanito and the U. S. S. Picuda were constructed in a steel and concrete basin below the water level. When completed, they were floated off their blocks as the basin was flooded.

Mrs. Robert M. English of Washington, widow of Rear Admiral English, a former commander of the recent sunk U. S. Helena and a former commander of a submarine in the Pacific Fleet, sponsored the Picuda, and Mrs. James Wolfenden of Upper Darby, Pa., wife of a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, sponsored the other.

Mrs. English was accompanied by her daughter, Ensign Eloise Walker English, a Wave on duty in Washington.

Boston Quarters Of OWI Prepare To Close Thursday

The twenty-eight members of the staff of the New England regional Office of War Information, headed by E. Bigelow Thompson, will officially abandon their quarters at 17 Court Street, Boston, Thursday. On that day the OWI will cease to exist here. Only the foreign propaganda service of OWI remains, as the result of a Congressional slash in its budget.

The staff, all of whom have civil service ratings high enough virtually to ensure their re-employment in other agencies of the Government, have been busy for the past week or more liquidating the affairs of the local office. The office equipment returns to a central Government clearing house, from which it may be withdrawn on requisition by other agencies. The confidential files of the OWI go to the Bureau of Archives at Washington.

The Division of Public Inquiries, through which have passed thousands of questions on all sorts of subjects concerning wartime government and procedure, will now be centered at Washington, with no branch in New England.

Boston to Greet Good-Will Mission From Soviet Union

Lieut. Col. Itzik Feffer and Prof. Solomon Michoels, official delegates of a good-will mission from the Soviet Union, will be welcomed to Boston next Sunday evening at a reception in Symphony Hall.

The reception committee includes Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin and prominent Boston Jews. Colonel Feffer is a noted poet; Professor Michoels is an artist and is chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee. Both are leaders of the Jewish community in Russia.

Arthur Fielder is in charge of the musical part of Sunday's program. Also listed are Eugene D. Kisselev, Consul General of the U. S. S. R., and Maurice Schwartz, Yiddish actor.

WPB Lays Penalty In Inventory Case

In the first action of its kind in New England, the War Production Board today imposed a penalty for violation of the consumers' goods inventory limitation order L-219 against Frank Ferdinand, Inc., of 2260 Washington Street, Boston. The WPB said the company admitted having received during the second quarter of 1943 consumers' goods costing $54,180; whereas allowable receipts under the L-219 order should have cost $17,616.

The WPB ordered the company to deduct $6,094 from allowable receipts for each month, through November, 1943.

Eastman-Rodgers Truck Club Guests

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, and Ted V. Rodgers, President of the American Trucking Associations, Inc., will be honored at a dinner of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts at the Hotel Kenmore on Thursday evening.

Important transportation matters, so vital to the nation's war effort, will be discussed by both speakers, conceded by officials of the Motor Carriers of Massachusetts as the "two top transportation men of the United States."

Portland, Ore., Man Chosen Grand Exalted Ruler of Elks

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks today unanimously elected Frank J. Lonergan, of Portland, Ore., Grand Exalted Ruler at the opening of their War Conference and 79th Grand Lodge session here.

A member of the Elks for 27 years Mr. Lonergan has held numerous offices in the Order. During 1927-28 and again in 1938-39 he held the office of Exalted Ruler of the Portland Lodge No. 142. He was District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler in 1928-30, and 1939-40; a member of the Grand Forum in 1934, and Chief Justice in 1935. He also is a Past President of the Oregon State Elks Association.

In his speech of acceptance the Oregon practicing attorney pledged the full support of the 550,000 Elks of the country to a continuance of the Order's wartime program of co-operation with the Government in its all-out prosecution of the war.

"Our country is at war against treacherous and ruthless foes and is now confronted with the greatest crisis in its history," he said. "This crisis is a challenge to the American people. It is a challenge to every Elk on the face of the earth. It transcends all partisanship. It rises above all affiliations. Our duty is clear, our responsibility is certain. We must continue, without letup or hindrance, our all-out efforts to win the war and demand the unconditional surrender of our enemies."

The new Elk head called for full production without interruption. The Elks, he said, should not and will not approve or condone any acts of unwarranted work-stoppage or mob violence.

Calling attention to the juvenile delinquency problem of the nation Mr. Lonergan said "we cannot close our eyes" to the alarming increase in juvenile delinquency which is now threatening "our national life."

"We must recognize this as a very grave and debasing condition, and extend the full strength and might of our united efforts to safeguard the youth of America," he declared.

Besides serving as the speaker of the House in 1931 he also has been acting Governor of Oregon. For 15 years he was trial lawyer for the Portland Railway, Light and Power Co.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," and "R" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

New point values now in effect.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid, will expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Here's a Recipe For Hearty Chowder

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Tuesday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the co-operation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Today's recipe from Mrs. E. F. Durgin, American Home Chairman of the Lawrence Woman's Club, is what she calls a "hearty chowder." If you want a nourishing, satisfying meal, she proposes that you serve it with a green salad and a dessert, made with eggs, or old-fashioned mince pie. "To taste best, the chowder should be served from an old-fashioned tureen," she adds.

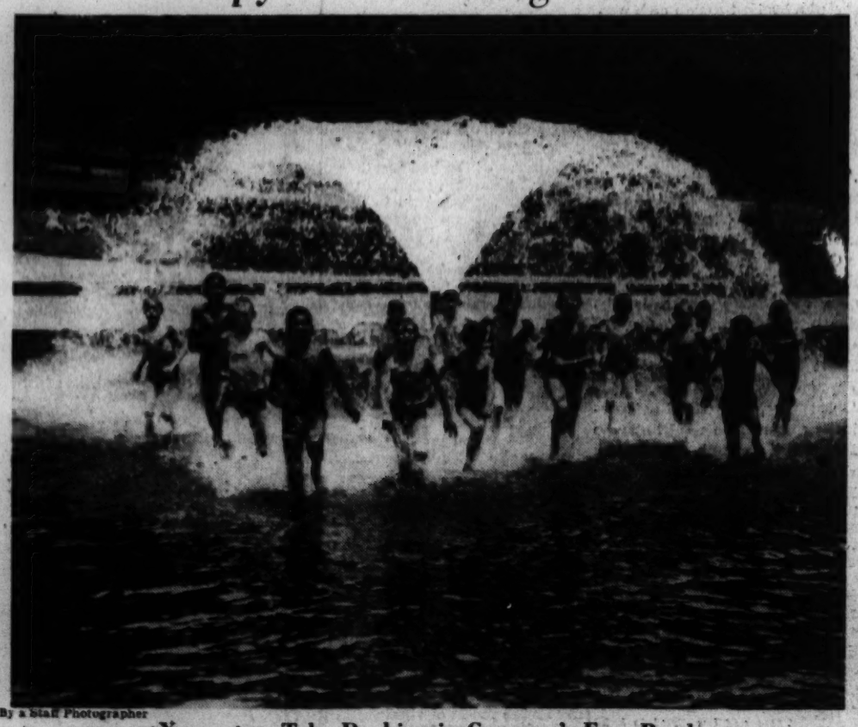
Onion Chowder

¼ cup diced bacon or
¼ cup cooking fat (dripping or any fat suitable for cooking)
2 cups chopped onion
2 cups water
3 cups diced potatoes
2 cups milk
2¼ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
½ cup cream or undiluted evaporated milk.
1 tablespoon flour
1 tablespoon water

Melt fat over a low heat so it will not smoke or if bacon is used, cook until brown and fat has cooked out. Add onions and cook until soft and yellow.

Turn in water, potatoes, salt and pepper, and cook slowly until potatoes are tender—about 20 to 30 minutes. Add cream or evaporated milk. Blend flour and water and stir into chowder. Continue stirring until chowder has boiled 2 minutes. (Undiluted evaporated milk gives a richer chowder and costs less than cream.)

Canopy of Refreshing Coolness



By a Staff Photographer

Youngsters Take Ducking in Common's Frog Pond

Hot weather? What of it? say these youngsters emerging on the double trot from a Frog Pond shower. On hot days scores of children can be seen splashing in the pool on the Common where the City of Boston supervises with extreme care the play of the youngsters who come there to cool off.

Vermont Agricultural Chief Hits at Washington 'Schemes'

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 13—Harassed by the plaints of farmers who are attempting to step up wartime food production in the face of all manner of shortages and regulations, Commissioner of Agriculture E. H. Jones, this week delivered a verbal blast directed at Washington.

"After viewing for more than a year and a half the colossal bungling and conspicuous lack of horse sense of many of the men in charge," said Mr. Jones, "I now believe there is no disloyalty in standing up for our rights and opposing some of the ill-advised schemes and regulations which practical farmers know are leading us straight into disaster."

Commissioner Jones said his attitude had undergone radical change since the beginning of the war when he "felt that farmers should give their loyal support to the policies and regulations formulated by Washington and its agencies, in order to have the team-work needed to win the war."

According to Vermont's commissioner, swivel-chair theorists will never be able to untangle the snarl that now involves Vermont farmers and other of the nation's agriculturists.

It is the commissioner's opinion that "either the administration does not want competent farm leaders that know their agriculture, or if they are given positions, they are unable to get along with their political superiors who are more interested in harvesting votes for the 1944 election than in setting up policies which will yield the abundant harvest of food which is so imperitively needed."

Asked by reporters to be specific, Commissioner Jones remarked that the list of administrative blunders "is too long to enumerate." To mention a few, he said, that "in spite of the fact that most farmers and farm organizations are against the subsidy program, the plan is being relentlessly forced upon them. Price roll-backs on butter are putting our butter plants out of business and strangling the making of butter on farms that are not equipped to produce fluid milk.

"The present intolerable feed and grain situation," he continued, "is the newest and most distressing blow dealt to poultrymen and dairymen of the northeast. Ceiling prices on grain is so far below its feeding value that western grain growers cannot afford to sell their grain and as a result the commercial feed supply in the northeast is at a perilously low ebb." The Commissioner added that Vermont farmers will be faced with the most serious condition they have ever known unless relief from this situation is not provided before fall and winter.

Admitting these to be straight criticisms with nothing constructive about them, Commissioner Jones qualified by declaring that "since constructive suggestions are constantly ignored, the time appears to have arrived when 'patience ceases to be a virtue.'"

Liquor Rations

Vermonters who like their alcoholic beverages in quantities went on a comparatively drastic ration this week when the State Liquor Control Board limited sale from liquor stores to one quart per person per week. Exactly 12 days ago, on July 1, the board cut the ration of third class licenses (hotels, cafes, restaurants, clubs) to 50 per cent of such purchases made in July of last year.

Evasion of the rule will be difficult, because the Office of Price Administration has given the control board permission to use War Ration Book 2. No stamps will be taken, but the book must be presented by the person making the liquor purchase and the date of the purchase will be stamped on the inside of the back cover by the clerk making the sale. A person will be permitted to purchase only on the War Ration Book issued in his or her name. Persons in the armed forces will be issued a "liquor ration card" if they are stationed in Vermont.

State Liquor Administrator Park C. Beede observed in announcing the regulation that the "form of rationing used in Vermont is less rigid than that in force in several western States and dissimilar to that used in neighboring States."

War History

Mrs. Mary Nye, of Berlin, has been appointed by Gov. William H. Wills to serve as the third member of the new War History Commission. Adjutant General Murdock A. Campbell is chairman and John Clement of Rutland, the second member of the commission.

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Showdown Battle for Sicily Looms

Continued from Page 1

beginning to establish bridgeheads of such width that there would be little or no danger of flanking attacks while the full invasion complement was getting ashore.

Moreover, by concentrating the Americans in the west, the Canadians in the center, and the British in the east, with a cluster of mountains between them, the Allied command thus far has denied the Axis a central point at which to launch a counterattack. And if the Germans and Italians hurl the bulk of their limited forces at the British in the east, which now seems likely, they run the risk of exposing their flank to the Americans or the Canadians.

In capturing Ragusa and Palazzola, Canadian troops have effected a junction with General Patton's American forces which have pushed steadily forward from their original landing at Gela and thus have cut off and cleared the whole southeastern bulge of the island.

They also have widened the over-all bridgehead to such an extent that enough fighter-plane bases can be established quickly to assure continued aerial superiority over all of Sicily and Southern Italy, even though the Germans transfer a large part of their planes from Russia and Western Europe.

Peril of U-Boats Persists, Knox Says

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 13

Secretary Knox said today that while "we have materially reduced our losses by sinkings in the North Atlantic," German U-boat warfare undoubtedly will break out forcefully somewhere else.

The Navy Secretary told his press conference:

"To kid ourselves that this thing (submarine warfare) is won now would be a mistake. We're fighting a resourceful foe. To assume that they're licked in the first round would be the worst kind of folly."

Sicily:

Augusta Captured By Allied Force

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in North Africa, announced that Allied invasion forces had swept up the east coast of Sicily at a breath-taking pace to capture the port of Augusta, 19 miles north of Syracuse.

In the south and southwest, British and Canadian troops fought their way into the two strategic communications centers of Ragusa and Palazzola while American troops under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., repelled a fierce counterattack by Axis forces, destroying a number of enemy tanks and taking prisoners.

Palazzola is 20 miles west of Syracuse and its capture marked the farthest point of advance inland by invading forces. Ragusa is 12 miles southwest of Palazzola. Both are prizes of great strategic value, being junctions for virtually all the main and secondary highways in Southeastern Sicily.

Loss of the two cities will deprive defending Axis forces of much of their mobility in their desperate efforts to head off the many-pronged Allied offensive. Ragusa is in the mountains and gives the forces in possession clear control of the surrounding countryside.

The capture of Augusta was preceded by a heavy bombardment from Allied warships, which stood off and lobbed high explosives into the town.

Allied losses in the capture of Augusta were officially described as slight. Port and harbor installations were said to have been undamaged.

Gen. Achilles Davet, commander of the 206th Italian Coastal Division, was the first ranking enemy officer to be captured since the invasion of Sicily began on July 10.

Some German opposition has been met, but not yet in force, and though the Allies have now made contact with two regular Italian divisions — presumably of much sterner character than the coastal defenders—the enemy has failed to put up really stiff resistance, Allied officers said.

Pilots of Allied bombers participating in the furious aerial onslaught against Axis targets throughout Sicily reported that the Sicilian Straits still were choked with transport and supply ships carrying reinforcements to the British, American and Canadian forces which spearheaded the invasion.

Axis forces which for the second time attempted to slow the American advance from the south were reported to have used tanks of French origin. The counterattack was known to have smashed and reports from the front said General Pattons' men were making "good progress."

Allied Air Fleets Hit Axis Transports

Meanwhile, American and British sky fleets blasted enemy transports in Sicilian waters and battered supply centers on both sides of the Messina Strait.

Liberators and Flying Fortresses smashed at Messina in Sicily and the twin ferry terminals of Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni on the Italian mainland in heavy daylight attacks designed to wreck the main supply route for Axis defense of the invaded island.

RAF torpedo planes struck a heavy blow at Axis units trying to reinforce Sicilian defenses by sea, sinking two merchant ships and damaging two destroyers and two large troop transports in daring attacks the past two days.

Throughout July 12, Allied fighters and fighter-bombers kept up their withering assault against enemy troop columns and communication lines on Sicily, destroying large numbers of land troop transports.

An Allied communiqué said 28 enemy planes were shot down over or near Sicily on July 12 and the preceding night. The Allies lost 11 planes during the same period.

"The Axis has been trying desperately to reinforce Sicily but the attempts have been frustrated to the extent of a considerable number of troops and tons of equipment which have been sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean," said an Air Force announcement at an Allied command post.

This announcement said the RAF torpedo planes which attacked the enemy destroyers left the vessels "blazing from stem to stern."

Allied Headquarters disclosed that the new American Seventh Army now fighting in Sicily under General Patton, is composed of veterans of the Tunisian campaign and new elements.

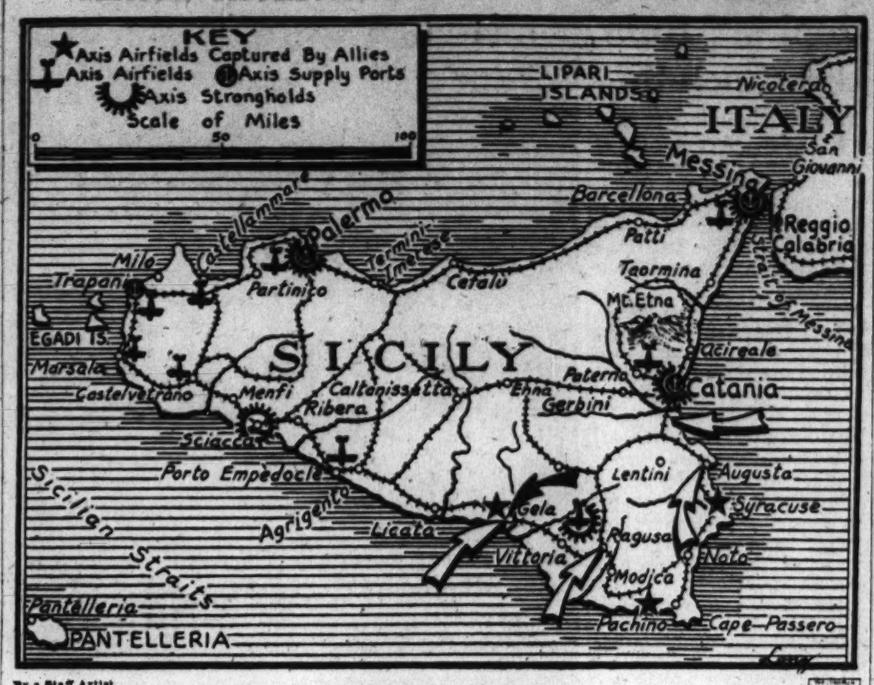
It also was disclosed officially that British forces under command of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery include units of the British Army and newly arrived Canadian troops.

The dispatch did not reveal the identity of the "new elements" incorporated into the American Seventh Army. The forces which fought under General Patton in the Tunisian campaign were designated as the American Second Corps.

General Montgomery's troops include "some famous divisions of the original desert army and other formations formerly with the First Army as well as others which never saw action before," a spokesman at Headquarters said.

These units form the Fifteenth Army group under Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, whose group in Tunisia was known as the "Eighteenth Army."

Allied Invasion Forces Press Forward



By a Staff Artist

The Battle of Sicily

White arrows show how Allied forces are pressing rapidly up the eastern coast of Sicily and are widening their bridgehead in the southern and southwestern areas of the island. Black arrow represents the scene of the latest counterattack which General Patton's Americans have beaten off. White arrow near Catania shows where new British troops have gone ashore.

Eisenhower Lauds Allied Teamwork

By the Associated Press

An Allied Command Post In North Africa, July 13

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief, returned today from a visit to the United States and Canadian forces on Sicily with the declaration that the co-ordination of his invading armies "could not have been better had all the forces been those of some single nation."

Russia:

Massed German Tanks Fail to Break Through

Field Marshal Günther von Kluge threw the entire weight of his armored columns into a furious attack against the southern end of the 200-mile Orel-Kursk-Belgorod front in an action designed to enlarge the Belgorod wedge and blast a major breach in the Russian lines.

Dropping all efforts to break through on the northern end of the salient, Marshal von Kluge fell back on the old Nazi power play, but the thick Red defenses remained impenetrable, although fighting became so violent that even tank crews of the opposing forces broke into hand-to-hand fighting on one occasion.

A German communiqué claimed the Nazi armored forces with the support of the German Air Force had gained further ground in the area just north of Belgorod and had smashed strong enemy counter-attacks on other sectors of the front. The Russians suffered "heaviest losses" the German communiqué said, including a total of 400 tanks and 123 aircraft.

The success of the Red armies was indicated by a Moscow announcement that the Germans have "despaired" of breaking through on the Orel-Kursk sector, after suffering immense losses in one of the most determined attacks they have launched since the nine-day offensive started.

While the Russian midnight communiqué reported that German attacks were somewhat weaker in the northern area around Orel, the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star said the struggle around Belgorod was daily becoming "more acute," with the Nazis hurling wave after wave of 60-ton Tiger tanks into the fray in an attempt to widen a wedge they drove into the defenses last week.

A few details are trickling through about the fighting of the past few days around Belgorod. After breaking through into Russian positions, Marshal von Kluge's columns attempted to exploit the wedge by launching numerous attacks in different directions, front-line dispatches said.

When these failed, the Nazis were reported to have buttressed their own lines under cover of darkness, quickly erecting defenses and tank barriers to forestall a Russian flank attack. The German columns then turned north and attempted a break-through on a narrow sector but were again repulsed, dispatches said.

Hitler Gamble?

Reported in Command On Russian Front

A foreign diplomatic source in London who usually is reliable asserted that Adolf Hitler was reported to have assumed control of the German offensive in the Kursk bulge and broadened it into an expensive gamble for a breakthrough, against the advice of his generals.

There was no confirmation of the report.

This source, who would not permit his name to be used but who said he had dependable contacts inside Europe, said Field Marshal Günther von Kluge's attack launched July 5 originally was designed as a defensive move to forestall what appeared to be preparations for a heavy assault by the Russians.

He asserted that Hitler, noting early successes even though the cost was high, decided the German attack should be developed and took control three days after the operation began.

South Pacific:

4 Japanese Warships Sunk in Kula Gulf

The new naval battle in the Kula Gulf apparently was still in progress when Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific announced that a Japanese cruiser and three destroyers had been sent to the bottom.

Two other enemy destroyers probably were sunk, and enemy losses may be even greater when all reports are in.

With these losses, Japan has expended between 13 and 17 cruisers and destroyers in two battles in the Central Solomons while trying to hold apart the jaws of a trap which American jungle fighters are clamping on the enemy air base of Munda, on New Georgia Island.

Both battles in the Kula Gulf, which is 15 miles long and eight miles across at its widest part, occurred as units of the Japanese Navy, moving down from the Northern Solomons, encountered United States war vessels blockading New Georgia's coastline along the Gulf. In the first battle, July 5-6, loss of the cruiser Helena was acknowledged. Available reports on the second battle mentioned no United States losses.

The action-packed account from Gen. Douglas MacArthur showed Japan everywhere losing the fight for Munda—on New Georgia, in the air above it, and in the seas offshore.

Ten miles northeast of it, a Japanese ground force of considerable strength was trapped at Enogai Inlet and wiped out. Munda has

American warplanes pounded anew at Munda; at its supply depot across the Kula Gulf at Vila on Kolombangara Island; at its source of air support in the Northern Solomons, Kahili airdrome on Bougainville Island; and at the nearest air base with several fields, Rabaul, on New Britain.

Kiska:

U. S. Army Bombers Make Three Attacks

The Navy announced that Army bombers had carried out three attacks on Japanese installations on Kiska Island in the Aleutians on July 12, but poor weather prevented observation of results.

Continent:

Turin Bombed By RAF Pilots

Home-based bombers of the RAF encountered bad weather both on the outward and return trips to Turin in northern Italy, but the sky was clear over the target area and they unloaded the "usual heavy concentration of bombs" on their objectives.

Taking a different route going and coming, the big bombers flew a round trip of approximately 2,000 miles.

Because of the bad weather, the aircraft were dispersed on the return flight, it was said in London. Thirteen planes were reported lost, "about normal" for such an operation.

The raid was described authoritatively as "part of the combined operations now going on in the Mediterranean."

Turin has been raided 28 times since the start of the war, the last time being the night of Feb. 4, when home-based British bombers delivered a heavy and concentrated attack on the City. Three planes were lost in that raid. Turin is the site of important Italian war industries.

Sinkings:

Drop in Atlantic Casualty Figures

The Western Atlantic Ocean, on the basis of announced casualty figures for the past three months, has become safer for United Nations merchant seamen.

An Associated Press compilation showed 182 fatalities and 183 missing as the result of sinkings in the area since April 12. In the preceding three-month period, the submarine toll was reported to include at least 1,162 fatalities, 462 missing and 10 prisoners.

Eisenhower Visits Sicilian Battlefront

John Gunther, representing the combined American press, tells in the following dispatch of the trip to Sicily of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief. The first part of the dispatch was lost in transmission from North Africa.

By John Gunther

Distributed by the Associated Press

SOMEWHERE IN SICILY, July 12—Our first sight of Sicily came near Gela just before dawn after a quick, secret voyage across the Mediterranean.

When Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower stepped ashore astonished soldiers stared at him. We found an officer, and General Eisenhower said:

"How do you do? I am General Eisenhower."

Our first stop was the scene of great activity. Cruisers were firing on the invisible enemy behind the hills. Their guns cracked, echoes boomed across the beaches, and yellow smoke slowly lifted.

General Eisenhower watched the scene with close attention and then, assisted by his naval aide, Commander Harry Butcher, held a breakfast conference with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, Commander of the amphibious force of the Atlantic Fleet, and other high-ranking officers.

Message of Cheer

We then steamed along the coast and made a landfall near the extreme southeastern end of Sicily. We passed various naval units, some of them American, and to all General Eisenhower signalled the message: "Congratulations and good luck."

We saw black bomb bursts on the shore, but could not tell what they were. For the most part the coastal villages looked peaceful and deserted.

Two aircraft were spotted far overhead, and the crew took to their battle stations until the scare proved to be a false alarm—they were dawn patrol Spitfires.

The youthful commander of our destroyer, who was wearing a blue turtleneck sweater and white shorts, talked to General Eisenhower on the bridge, while junior officers, most of them in long beards, watched.

General Eisenhower was most eager to visit the Canadians and greet them, and we disembarked near one of their beachheads. But the word disembarked doesn't give the right impression.

Amphibious Jeep

We left our destroyer in what is known as an "amphibious jeep," and had the rare experience of driving right through water and straight up on the beach.

The troops had no idea General Eisenhower was coming. Some were swimming off the beach, others were cooking, laying roads, building jetties, or organizing watch posts and sentry boxes.

The Commander in Chief walked through thick dust and found the beach commander, a British colonel, who said the Canadians were farther up. General Eisenhower borrowed a jeep, and we followed in our amphibious craft, which never had a rougher passage on water than on that Sicilian road. Near a tomato patch I saw my first "enemy" Sicilian.

A boy on a bicycle. He grinned, waved, and wanted to have his picture taken. But one should not deduce from this that all Sicilians are friendly.

Last night three British soldiers on sentry duty had their throats cut.

The persistent Eisenhower found a Canadian captain, J. E. Moore of Vancouver, after a hot and dusty search. He gave Captain Moore a message to transmit to the Canadian general ahead.

Snipers were active in this area. The General's agile jeep and our water wagon wheeled around, became separated and, roaring through the dust, found our way separately back to the beach.

General Eisenhower chatted with the men near the landing stage and then said, pointing to our unnatural craft:

"Is our flagship ready?"

A naval officer grinned and replied:

"Are you prepared to set sail, sir?"

The General clambered aboard and we ground down to the beach and smoothly entered the water. It's a wonderful way to travel on both land and sea, and General Eisenhower enjoyed being the guest of the Royal Navy.

We then visited the headquarters ship of the British Admiral, and finally got back to our destroyer.

General Patton and Admiral Hewitt and other officers gave General Eisenhower the up-to-the-minute picture and filled him in on many picturesque details. For instance, the guns of one American cruiser broke up an Axis tank attack and destroyed several tanks single-handed, in what must have been one of the first recorded instances of a battle between a ship at sea and tanks on land.

Luftwaffe Tactics

American ships roam offshore like floating forts. Further up the coast one village was literally captured by two destroyers. I asked one officer when the Luftwaffe had been operating and he answered briefly: "Constantly."

Enemy action on this scale is more or less inevitable in the forward area where it is difficult to put our aircraft into action. The officer described the enemy technique:

"Those devils streak in from behind the hills and skim through the ravines. They fly so low they can't be spotted. Then they bomb and machine-gun the beaches before our Spitfires high up can get down."

We are countering this technique by a steady advance on land.

General Eisenhower was delighted to have personal confirmation from the men who partook that our forces "hit almost every beach on the button" in the initial phases of the operation.

In one sector, four Italian lieutenant colonels walked up and surrendered and blandly explained that the reason they were "caught" was that they were making "personal first-line reconnaissance."

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Allied Gliders Pace Invasion of Sicily

Silent aerial force drops down on beaches to establish bridgeheads for shock troops.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 13—In the dress rehearsal for the invasion of Europe that is placing more and more of Sicily, key island of the Mediterranean, in Allied hands, the first unit on the scene was American and British glider-borne infantry making its first appearance in combat against the Axis

Glidermen have been learning their parts in secret for a long time and they played them excellently although strong sea breezes gaves them a rather bumpy journey from points in North Africa.

As a matter of fact, the experience was not nearly as tough as the air-borne soldiers expected it to be for neither the glidermen nor the parachutists encountered fighter opposition en route and the antiaircraft fire directed against them was neither heavy nor accurate.

This was the earliest disclosure of the deficiencies in Sicily's southeastern defenses which were exploited later by Allied ground troops landing on the beaches under a heavy covering fire from cruisers, destroyers, monitors, and other naval units escorting the troop-carrying vessels and freighters.

Silent Attack

After the eerie experience of floating silently over the enemy positions while roaming fingers of searchlights tried to pick them up in a cloud-flecked sky, the glidermen began landing at 10:10 o'clock on the night of July 9, the Americans taking the western and the British taking the eastern ends of the first main territorial objectives.

Parachutists began to drop at 11:20 p. m.

The work of the parachute troops in Sicily is significant because it represents their first major action. The air-borne formations were used in the North African campaign but the terrain is not particularly adapted to this type of warfare. Thus both British and American air-borne troops were used with infantry units and as special desert attack groups.

The Troop Carrier Command did yet another excellent job when it conveyed parachutists to Sicily. Aircraft losses were negligible and enemy attempts to bring down big transport planes were avoided by skillful low flying. The advanced flight of American troop carriers was commanded by Lieut. Col. John Cerny of Harrison, Idaho, a professional soldier who has risen from the ranks to command the most experienced troop-carrier unit in North Africa. His group landed in Algeria at the start of the Algerian occupation.

Landings at Dawn

Landings of ground troops began before dawn and, although a heavy swell in the Sicilian Channel rolled up disconcertingly high on the beaches utilized in the establishment of an over-all bridgehead 100 miles wide, the success of the initial stages was assurred within three hours—by 6 a. m. on July 10.

An hour and a half later, shock troops—American, Canadian and British were advancing inland toward first objectives. Artillery was being landed to support them and a start had been made in putting ashore vehicles, equipment, fuel, and other supplies necessary for sustaining the attack until the island on Italy's doorstep is captured.

The smooth way in which the plans worked out showed how well the Allies have profited from the lessons in international collaboration they have learned since the start of the successful North African campaign on Nov. 8. The international element was particularly manifest at sea, for in addition to British and American ships there were units from the Indian, Polish, Netherlands, and Greek navies

Associated Press from United States Army

American Paratroopers Over Sicily

Upper: Lieut. Col. Charles W. Kouns (standing) tells paratroopers of his command, halfway to their objective aboard a transport plane in the invasion thrust: "Your destination is Sicily and you will be among the first American troops to land." Lower: Armed to the teeth, an American paratrooper poises for his jump from the door of a transport plane. These protographs were transmitted by United States Signal Corps Radiophoto from Algiers.

Italy: First Under Fascist Heel May Be First to Be Liberated

By Paul Cremona

Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in London

LONDON, July 13—The successful landing of the American and British forces in Sicily indicates the first territory of Europe which will be freed from German domination and Fascist tyranny.

It is fitting that it should be so. Italy was the first European country to adopt the Fascist form of Government. Its people were the first to be deprived of their freedom. When Fascism is destroyed—and signs of its disintegration already are apparent on the Italian home front—the Italian people can choose whatever kind of non-Fascist government they prefer.

July 10 is a red-letter day in the Italian calendar. It marks the rebirth of a peace-loving and free Italy. It may well rank in significance with July 4 and July 14.

At this early stage of military operations on Italian metropolitan soil it is not yet possible to state how the Italian people in Sicily and on the mainland will react to the invasion of their home country—whether they will offer mere token resistance and look on the forces of the United Nations as an army of liberation or will fight desperately for every town, every village, every rock.

Invasion No Surprise

Certainly the invasion of Sicily has not come as a surprise to them. For the Fascists, however, who still have any confidence in Mussolini, the landing of such a large Anglo-American force in Sicily must have been a big shock. Addressing the people of Palermo on Aug. 19, 1937, at the conclusion of a great Army maneuver held in Sicily that summer, Mussolini proudly declared: "You have seen with your own eyes the growth of military land and air defenses protecting this island. It would be sheer madness for anyone to try to invade it. No one will ever land here, not one soldier."

Once again Mussolini misled the Italian people who today are paying a very heavy price for the mistakes and treachery of their national leader.

The attitude of the Italian armed forces at this decisive moment will be watched with particular interest. Italy's military record in this war has been disastrous. Badly equipped and poorly led Italian soldiers were defeated on every front. Two large armies in North Africa and a third large army in East Africa were annihilated. The expeditionary force despatched to the Eastern Front had to be recalled home after having lost almost all of its effectives. Italian officers and men have shown they have no disposition to be used as instruments and cannon fodder for the ambitions of Mussolini, and still less to further the military interests of Germany.

In the past, Italy's armed forces never played any part in their country's integral affairs but obeyed orders given them by the King and their Commander in Chief. Mussolini is the self-appointed Commander in Chief of Italy's armed forces. Present circumstances in Italy, however, are very exceptional. And exceptional situations may have to be met by exceptional measures.

It is perhaps no mere coincidence that landings of Allied forces on Italian soil should have taken place at the very moment when news of active opposition to the Fascist Regime inside Italy has reached the outside world. For the first time in more than 18 years, political parties are taking shape under ground. Clandestine newspapers and leaflets are being published and circulated, and strikes have been carried out in various parts of Italy. In the past nine months, strong and well-organized underground movements have sprung into existence in a country which hitherto has been the exclusive domain of one party and one clique. The fact that all this is being done despite the very powerful Fascist police shows that this underground movement is meeting with support from the bulk of the Italian people and possibly also from the rank-and-file of the Fascist Party itself.

Further details of strikes which occurred in Northern Italy last March have reached London. Starting in the Fiat factory at Turin, they spread with remarkable speed to the neighboring towns of Villar Perosa, Asti, and Avigliana. These were followed by strikes in several big factories in Milan—Pirelli Borletti and the Falek steel works—as well as in the Marelli works as Sesto San Giovanni.

Two of the most notable manifestations against the Fascist regime are the political manifestos of the new Action Party and of the reborn Italian Socialist Party.

Aims of Parties

The Action Party claims to unite all the previously existing non-Communist and anti-Fascist opposition groups in Italy. Its program aims at the internal reconstitution of Italy on social democratic lines and a European federation of free democratic peoples.

The Italian Socialist Party is working for a free Italy in a free and unified Europe and demands the reorganization of Italian life on socialist, trade-union, and co-operative lines.

Mussolini and Fascism are threatened by two forces—the armies of the United Nations and the underground army of Italians anxious to resume their former place in the comity of civilized nations.

Sicilian Incident: Cavalry Repelled By Paratroopers

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 13 (AP)—Parachute troopers never know what to expect when they hit the ground so they're seldom surprised—no matter what they meet.

But members of one group of the Allied "fighters from the skies" got the surprise of their lives at an unidentified objective in Sicily when they were charged by Italian cavalry.

Cavalry—with horses instead of armored cars and tanks—hasn't been seen on the battlefield, except in Russia, since the earliest days of World War I, and it wasn't seen very often then. Machine guns outmoded this form of fighting.

This is what happened:

The parachute troopers had captured their objective but in too small a force to hold it. An orthodox counterattack by infantry drove them out. They regrouped, and having contacted Allied infantry by that time, won the objective back.

Then they settled down to await the enemy again expecting to meet armor, submachine guns, hand grenades and the other weapons of modern warfare. Their brows wrinkled in perplexity as they heard the beat of horses' hoofs.

Suddenly, out of the gray dawn mists galloped a troop of Italian cavalrymen, replete with flashing sabers and flowing plumes.

The parachute troopers were startled, then broke up the attack.

Pilot Saw 'Fantastic Regatta' Open the Campaign Off Sicily

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 13—The campaign that launched 2,000 ships was described today by a pilot who patrolled the landing on the Sicilian Coast.

There were so many warships, landing craft, troopships, freighters and other vessels that it looked from the sky like a scene of some fantastic regatta.

Ships were circling about, dodging around like waterbugs, as work of landing troops and supplies proceeded without interference by enemy fighters.

The pilot said: "We could see everything from big ships to rowing boats."

The Allied invasion armada advanced upon Sicily across the bright blue Mediterranean waters in the late afternoon of Friday, July 9. It was estimated there were 40 miles of ships and boats of all sizes, with silver wakes trailing out behind them. On the flanks were zig-zagging destroyers, and in the middle were invasion barges, followed by freighters. The sky throbbed with the engines of the air escort.

The Italian Navy was conspicuous only by its absence, as it was later when destroyers hurled broadsides into coastal defenses without drawing answering fire. Allied small boats worked a busy shuttle service between the crowded troop beaches and the vessels standing off shore.

Japan Sags While U. S. Sea Power Rises

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—Losses which "may well prove fatal" to Japan's navy are noted along with an amazing increase in United States naval power in the latest issue of "Jane's Fighting Ships," which was released by its publishers July 12.

The volume went to press before announcement of the losses inflicted on the Japanese fleet in the recent fighting in the Solomons.

The naval reference volume for 1942 also reports that the Germans are sacrificing the safety features of double-hull construction in submarines in order to speed up production, and it discounts rumors of mysterious new motors capable of driving U-boats at great speeds while submerged.

Discussing the Italian Navy, the book's foreword says, "its losses in destroyers, in seagoing torpedo boats and submarines are suspected to amount to about 50 per cent of its prewar strength . . . probably only one out of seven heavy cruisers is left afloat . . .

"Japan, on the other hand, continues to make free use of her cruisers and destroyers in the Pacific, undeterred by her heavy losses. The most serious of these was the destruction in the Battle of Midway of the Aircraft Carriers Akagi, Kaga, Hiryu and Soryu. This blow, added to the previous sinking of the Ryukaku, has imposed a handicap which in the long run may well prove to be fatal to Japan's naval aspirations."

Of the United States naval program, Jane's says:

"Though full details are not available of the enormous expansion of the United States Navy, 'Fighting Ships' has been able to secure sufficient data to show the rapid strides that are being made with its war construction programs. All six ships of the Washington Class are now in service and the 45,000-ton Iowa and New Jersey are to be commissioned in 1943."

The war loss section of the new book compared with the 1941 volume shows substantial losses by all major belligerents.

The list of losses of the United States is lengthened beyond anything yet experienced in that nation's naval history. No more capital ships have been added to the two lost at Pearl Harbor, but the aircraft carrier category went from none to four, cruisers from none to eight, destroyers from four to 27, submarines from one to six, and miscellaneous craft from five to 46.

Britain, however, continued to be the top loser of all the nations.

WINNING THE WAR AGAINST THE SUB

U. S. Navy Official Photo

NEW DESTROYER ESCORTS—first of their type—have already earned the name "sub-killers." The Navy's latest answer to the convoy problem. They mount 3-inch cannon and 20-mm. Oerlikon AA guns. They pack a big cargo of depth charges. UNITED STATES STEEL'S famous Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company is turning out these craft so rapidly they're actually launched in pairs!

NAVY'S NEW WEAPONS DESTROY U-BOATS

The German High Command now admits that U-boats are sinking less and less tonnage. March losses of 850,000 tons dropped to 415,000 in April, 372,000 in May. Prime Minister Churchill recently reported: ". . . as a result of the May victory and massacre of U-boats we have had in June the best month we have ever known in the whole 46 of the war."

The United Nations' combined production of dry cargo ships in May set a record of 1,782,000 deadweight tons.

By these figures, our launchings were 4½ times our losses in May.

All directly due to our growing naval might. More fighting ships on guard. New airplane carriers. New destroyer escorts (popularly named "sub-killers"), livelier even than destroyers. U-boats are finding fewer and fewer targets.

On this page are shown some of the newer weapons that are killing off the U-boats. The war against subs is not over. Nor will it be won by any *single* weapon. All weapons together—planes, warships, detection devices, guns, blimps, depth charges, bombs, workers ashore—make a team.

U. S. Navy Official Photo

TWO "ASH CANS" AT ONCE. As soon as the new detection devices locate a sub near the convoy, fighting ships race to the scene, drop depth charges. America's convoys are being better protected month by month, as America's many shipyards speed delivery of destroyers and destroyer escorts.

WORLD'S RECORD OF 170 DAYS, keel to launching, is held for this type of destroyer by U. S. STEEL'S Federal shipyard. This record-holding shipyard completed more destroyers for the Navy in 1942, and in shorter building time, than any other shipyard in the country. Prefabricating started here 'way back in 1918. This single company delivered 64 completed ships in 1942—three times its 1941 record.

HELICOPTERS TAKE OFF FROM TANKERS. Another new anti-sub weapon in the experimental stage, the helicopter can take off from a deck space hardly larger than itself. Useful for its hovering, slow-flying abilities, it can even carry depth charges.

U. S. Navy Official Photo

BLIMPS FOR "EYES." The slow speed of a blimp is an advantage in studying the water for telltale outlines of undersea killers. The sub stops its engines. It may fool underwater listening "ears," but not watchful eyes overhead.

MORE STEEL. Without steel, not a gun, not a ship, not a plane can be made. America's steel production staggers the Axis. At United States Steel subsidiaries alone, more steel is produced than in all of Germany.

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Superiority of Allied Pilots Shown in Pacific Raids

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the Southwest Pacific

GUADALCANAL, Solomon Islands, Delayed—American pilots, flying a wide variety of fighters and bombers from airfields here have achieved overwhelming superiority not only qualitatively but now quantatively as well.

The evidence is only too pointed during the past week in which three major air battles resulted in Japanese losses of 69 planes against American losses totaling 11 planes and 3 pilots—an average of better than 6 to 1.

In all cases American fighting craft—Corsairs, Wildcats, Lightnings, and Warhawks—not only outnumbered the enemy but have decisively outfought enemy in individual combat.

This is largely due to the continual increase of experienced pilots and the noticeable decrease in experienced enemy pilots.

Corsair Proves Merit

The Corsair F4U which had not made a spectacular early record has now proven to be a most competent fighter and is the newest contribution so far to Allied fighter strength.

This slightly belated recognition of the plane's worth is a natural consequence of gaining the necessary time for pilots to learn how to handle six tons of aircraft propelled by 2,000 horsepower motors. And while numerous pilots have been learning how to fly the Corsair they have also increased their fighting ability in the older fighter types.

Even the P40—the Cinderella of the fighting fleet—has been playing an important part in the hands of experienced pilots. One came in doing five Victory rolls signifying five Zeros shot down. The results of this growing superiority are most noticeable on the defensive.

Perhaps, however, what we are seeing today is the first fruits of a patient, tenacious policy, which on paper has looked uninspiring but which in fact has been victory-making; the policy of continual blows at bases where the Japanese have kept their air strength.

Strain on Enemy Airfields

The raids on Rabaul and Buin Faisi, on Wewak and Madang, on Cape Gloucester and Buka, aside from steady hammering of enemy airfields around northwestern Australia, must have put a serious drain on the numbers and persistent strain on those ground installations which are the foundations for successful operation of air power.

This together with spectacular combats where the Japanese have lost heavily [as many as 1,200 enemy planes have been destroyed in 12 months in General MacArthur's area alone] has been solid groundwork which will enable the United Nations to move forward very soon in the Pacific.

This outcome is a tribute to the courage and perseverance of American and Australian pilots and ground crews and to the foresight and planning of such able commanders as Lieut. Gen. George Kenney.

Defenses Softened Up

What's happening over New Georgia, the grim business of softening up Japanese ground defenses, is also taking place with equal success over New Guinea.

For three days the weight of the Allied aerial attack has been centered on the Salamaua and Mubo areas. Wednesday's spectacular assault on Mubo by Liberators and Mitchells was pressed further on Thursday by thorough strafing and bombing over the same target.

Again yesterday the Mitchells were at it. On this second front enemy reaction is even more meager than in the Solomons.

When this work of the Allied airforces will be finished on these two flanks isn't known, but for the moment it is a most important prelude to the next step in this offensive move.

Vandenberg Calls For War Cabinet

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—With the assertion that "the 'Palace Guard' has got to be demobilized soon," Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan called for the establishment of a War Cabinet to help President Roosevelt direct activities on the home front.

Forecasting further reorganizations in the administrative branch of Government after Congress returns to work this coming fall, Senator Vandenberg told an interviewer that he believes there is a "relentless trend" under way in the country toward the formation of what he said "we loosely call a War Cabinet."

"We need something of that kind instead of the existing "Kitchen Cabinet" in which there is very little confidence," he declared, adding: "The 'Palace Guard' has got to be demobilized soon."

By "palace guard," Senator Vandenberg said he meant the circle of advisers to the President, including Harry Hopkins, who, the Republican Senator said, appeared often to be highly influential in shaping policy decisions which were not always concurred in by the heads of departments and bureaus affected.

Along with the establishment of a War Cabinet, Senator Vandenberg said he wished President Roosevelt would "separate himself from the fourth term," declaring that such action would go a long way toward smoothing out Mr. Roosevelt's difficulties with Congress.

Stimson Is Greeted in London

Associated Press Radiophoto

End of Historic Flight

Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War (right), is welcomed on arrival by plane in London from the United States by Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, United States Commander in the European theater (left). In the center is Lieut. Col. William H. S. Wright, who accompanied Secretary Stimson.

Tables Are Turned in Pacific As Japanese Power Declines

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, July 10, Delayed.—More than 100 bombers escorted by fighters made a simultaneous attack yesterday against vital targets in the Munda area.

Dovetailed into this superassault destroyers standing offshore and artillery on Rendova Island pumped shells on the Munda base. This so far is the heaviest load of bombs and shells hurled upon Japanese forces on the ground defenses in this northwestern tip of New Georgia Island.

As the Allied aerial offensive grows in weight the enemy's counterattacks seems to be trailing off.

For two days now the Japanese have made only two ineffective attempts to raid Allied positions on Rendova, and the remainder of the skies over this battle zone are the Allies' sole preserve.

This inequality in air striking power at this critical stage of battle, as has similarly happened before in the Pacific war, is writing the ticket of defeat for the Japanese forces encircled around Munda.

Unless the enemy never intended to hold this outpost, which can hardly be believed in view of its strategic importance, evidence of the aerial importance of the Japanese is a factor of first-class significance.

It was air power that was partially responsible for bringing the enemy his empire, and sufficient air strength at every point where he is under attack is essential if he is to keep it.

Today over New Guinea and New Georgia he doesn't seem to have it at hand, although this is the only sector of the Pacific war where momentarily he is called upon to fight against any considerable concentration of Allied planes. The reasons for this enigma are not clear.

Japanese Intercepted

As we stood on the beach at Koli Point awaiting the arrival of an expected large concentration of enemy air raiders, we saw 36 Japanese fighters escorting a large force of bombers which never got through.

Our fighters intercepted them over the Russells and sank 28 fighters and forced the bombers back without allowing them to drop a single bomb. We lost six planes.

I waited on the bridge of a convoyed cargo ship approaching Guadalcanal earlier in the week for another expected torpedo attack. Similarly this also failed to materialize. Mitsubishi O 1's attempted to by-pass Henderson fighters and reach the convoy while it was some 150 miles from port.

The Henderson fighters nevertheless managed to find the enemy and destroyed three quarters of the attacking force and forced the remainder to head back to their base while they still were 100 miles from the Convoy.

Flew Around Convoy

Forced then to resort to a night torpedo attack the enemy was either reluctant to press the attack or insufficiently trained in night technique. They flew around the convoy in the moonlight for several hours and although they made half-hearted runs on the ships they never got in nearer than 3,000 yards through the antiaircraft barrage. These might have been second-string pilots but they certainly showed inferior ability on the attack.

On the offensive American air superiority is still rather limited. Although our fighters shot down 15 enemy craft over Bougainville on June 5, and although our bombers have so reduced Japanese air strips on Munda that they are totally unusuable by the enemy.

The air over the Solomons north of the Russels is still largely a no man's land. The fact is that Munda is so badly put out of operation that green bombing crews are now sent over Munda for practice rather than the usual dummy target at sea. At the same time if it came to contesting potential Japanese air strength over Munda at night the case might be different.

Repair Plants Close By

Such needed strength as would achieve this superiority is meanwhile built up fast. Air strength is being considerably increased by the availability of overhauling plants in this area, whereas formerly it was necessary to send planes and engines either to Pearl Harbor or the West Coast. The bomber force consisting of a few Flying Fortresses and a large number of Liberators and Avenger torpedo planes has been augmented by arrival of Mitchell B25's which have been so successful in the Southwest Pacific.

The air war has thus swung decisively to the American side, with practically every air battle now resulting in disastrous losses for the enemy.

Task at Attu Done By 'Baby Flat-Top'

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 13

A little auxiliary aircraft carrier provided much of the American aerial support which was a vital factor in driving the Japanese from Attu in the Aleutians.

The Navy says exploits of carrier "A" proved the value of the "baby flat-tops" being constructed by the scores to transport fighting planes into battle areas.

Fliers on the carrier repeatedly answered appeals from ground troops by strafing and bombing the Japanese. The Wildcats would take off, pull up into the low fog, spot enemy positions through holes, dive out of theovercast, strafe and bomb Japanese dugouts, fox holes and machine-gun nests and then swoop back into the fog, often before the Japanese had time to return their fire, the Navy report said.

Stimson Dines With Churchill In Downing St.

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, U. S. Secretary of War, was a dinner guest of Prime Minister Churchill at 10 Downing Street last night.

Others present included American Ambassador John G. Winant, Mrs. Winant and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

During the day, Mr. Stimson conferred with Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of the U. S. Forces in the European Theater, at American Army Headquarters, preparatory to an extensive round of discussions expected to go far toward crystallizing plans for invasion blows against the Axis from Great Britain.

The question of the unification of the Allied Command in any such operations was assumed to be among the subjects high on the list for discussion with British and American officers and officials.

Declining to hold an early press conference, Mr. Stimson explained that he would rather "look around a bit" in Great Britain before commenting on any phases of the war situation.

Mr. Stimson's flight to England was broken by a stopover at Iceland, where he paused briefly to inspect United States troops and installations. He was greeted on his arrival in Britain by Lieut. Gen. Devers; William A. Harriman, United States Lease-Lend Expediter, and othe rhigh officials. The trip was Mr. Stimson's first to a theater of operations since the war began.

In the Stimson party were Brig. Gen. Alexander D. Surles; Harvey H. Bundy, a special assistant; Lieut. Col. William H. S. Wright; Lieut. Gordon Grand, Mr. Stimson's Aide de Camp, and Corporal William Ford, a clerk.

It was reported that Mr. Stimson had met with members of the British High Command shortly after his arrival and that there would be further conferences with British military and civilian leaders as well as United States officers.

'Effective Increment' in Bombs Needed

Continued from Page 1

subsequent invasion if the job can be done from upstairs.

But only if the 4,000-pound blockbusters that we've seen stacked and waiting in the English countryside drop with increasing frequency on targets along the Rhine.

There are some who believe that Allied war production has reached a point where preparations for invasion will not interfere with all-out bombing. But the fact remains that the bombing program was materially delayed to make North African victory possible. The fact today is that there still are some questions of priorities to be settled.

A party of four American correspondents, we have toured the "bomber belt" in Britain. We've seen both air forces, talked with the pilots and the tacticians. We know something of what Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, head of Britain's Bomber Command, meant when he said, "There is work to do—and a great deal of it." And we have studied the forces of the United States Eighth Air Force which Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker recently announced would be doubled by October.

Value of 'X' and 'Y'

The conclusions must be general. We have a pretty good idea of the value of "x" and "y." The air forces want Hitler to find out, too. But he gets it the hard way.

There isn't very much about the German industrial plant and capacity that isn't known. A long-range program of bombing visualizes every target that must be reduced to throttle the German military output. There are enough so that in good flying weather the British and the Yanks can take their choice. But even with the consequent dispersal, Allied planes are fighting their way through Nazi "flak" and fighter concentration of record intensity.

Yet the damage they are wreaking can only be stated in superlatives. The four of us were pretty doubtful Missourians. But examination of the evidence shows the methodical way that area after area in one selected city after another is destroyed—not just damaged. And they aren't just shooting up sidings which can be easily repaired, but concentrating on significant targets.

You begin to agree with the airmen on two points—that the Reich can be immobilized from the sky and that it will require a great mass of matériel to do it. An outspoken colonel with a long and enviable air record put it:

"Never mind a lot of fancy planes of the future. We'll use 'em in the next war. The stuff we are using now can do it, if we get enough."

Enough!

Gasoline the Navy's Job

Perhaps the airmen will never be satisfied. They're myopic. One of the ranking officers gave us a long curtain lecture upon the futility of building navies. He protested the diversion of bombers from the "main task" of attacking Germany in order to patrol the sea lanes.

We spoke about gasoline. Yes, there'll be enough. But it will have to be sent to where the bombers are.

"Oh, that!" he said. "That's the navy's job!"

But despite such contradictions, the main point appears valid. It has something of a Churchillian echo: "give us the tools. . . ."

And they'll finish a job that has been "begun" something like this:

In April, May, and June the Allied bombings practically doubled the weight of explosives dropped in the previous three months. The RAF alone in that time tripled the weight of its bombs as compared with the same period in 1942.

Germany leveled 120 acres in the City of London during the fire blitz. In contrast, the British bombings have laid waste to more than 4,000 acres of Essen which houses the Krupps plant and more than 1,500 acres in Düsseldorf. Over 150 acres have been blasted in Dortmund. Wuppertal, the strategic center composed of the two towns of Barmen and Elberfeld has been bombed as perhaps no other city in the Ruhr; the Barmen section has been practically destroyed.

Reconnaissance photographs, interpretation of which errs on the conservative side, show more than 2,000 industrial plants in Germany have been destroyed.

Meanwhile improvements in technique are to be expected on both sides. No one can say, with certainty, that the Nazi developments may not keep pace with those of the British and Americans.

But there is one interesting factor which bears upon this subject—the growing shortage of research and technical staffs in Germany. They still have technicians, specialists, and good ones. But there is evidence that they have impressed older and secondary workers into service on a far greater scale than has been necessary in Allied countries. Their racial and ideological policies have curtailed their supply of technical capacity. The prospect of Albert Einstein, at work for the United States Navy upon some of the more recondite mathematics involved in naval ordnance is only one of many similar instances.

Rivalry in Advantages

Here again the airmen want the Nazis to have all the surprises. We saw an example of one on a small scale.

The Nazis had developed a new fighter tactic. It was designed to cope with the American Fortress formations. It was very ingenuous. It naturally put the pressure at the point where the American formations were weakest.

But it wasn't long until the Flying Fortresses had an answer. We saw it.

Then came the report of the raids on Kiel and Bremen. The American planes shot down a total of 104 of Germany's best fighters. The Nazis were at the end of their short-lived advantage.

Still it is the German fighter which remains the great hazard—just as the fighter force of Britain did in the days of the blitz.

The Germans are conserving their fighters as Britain did in 1939-40. They are not sending up their own fighters to meet the sweeps of American fighter craft over the European coast except on rare occasions. For these U. S. fighter sweeps, though useful for training, do no primary damage. It is when the bombers come over and threaten to blast key industrial plants with their precision bombsights that the Germans just have to come up and give battle.

Germans Turn to Fighters

At the moment, bomber-fighter combat is pretty well balanced. Sometimes the Americans have the advantage, sometimes the Germans.

Actually the German Air Force, which is building few bombers, but concentrating on defensive fighters, is able to add a small percentage each month to the number of fighter planes at its command.

The American problem is thus not only to complement the British night bombing, but to increase its air force sufficiently to cope with Germany's fighter strength.

There are two schools of thought as to the best method of so doing. One is greatly to increase the range of fighter aircraft and give the bombers a greater measure of fighter protection. The other is to increase the number of heavy bombers to a point which "saturates" the German fighter defenses. In either case a heavier and perhaps disproportionate loss would be inflicted on German fighter planes.

And with the British, the problem is similarly mathematical. It is to increase the weight of bombs that the RAF delivers upon German targets. No one who has seen the record of either British or American bombing has any doubt but that the pilots of both forces are hitting their targets.

The only remaining question is: "How many targets with how many bombs?"

Axis About-Face on Bombing

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 13

The record shows that Italian Fascist leaders have made a complete about-face on the matter of air bombing since they have been on the receiving end.

Noting that Italian propaganda now denounces Allied bombings of Italy as "vile and useless barbarism," the Office of War Information has produced these excerpts from speeches and publications by Fascist leaders and their press in other days:

Mussolini addressing the Italian Senate on March 25, 1939—"War from above must be conducted in a manner to disorganize the enemy positions, to dominate the sky, to fracture the morale of the people."

Robert Farinacci, former General Secretary of the Fascist Party, speaking in 1940 when the German Luftwaffe was demolishing cities of the Low Countries and France—"It is useless to hide our exultation over what is happening these days."

An article appearing in the Italian publication Resto del Carlino in 1940—"Well, then, hurrah for brutality! We Italians also ought to be and we will know how to be brutal, for there is no other day of salvation."

Vittorio Mussolini, son of the dictator, describing an air bombardment of Ethiopia in which he participated—"One group of horsemen gave me the impression of a budding rose unfolding as the bomb fell in their midst and blew them up. It was exceptionally good fun."

Negro's Assailant Gets 90-Day Term

DETROIT, July 13 (AP)—In the race riots of three weeks ago a Negro being supported by two policemen was slapped in the face by a white man. Today in recorder's court George Miller of Detroit was sentenced to 90 days in the Detroit House of Correction after one of the police officers identified him as the man who administered the slap.

A widely circulated photograph of the attack upon the Negro resulted in Miller's arrest last week by Detective John J. Richard. Subsequently, Patrolman Paul Gyslvic, one of the officers who held the Negro, identified Miller in the police show up. Patrolman Gyslvic said Miller was not arrested on the spot because he and his companion had their hands full supporting the Negro, who, he said, had been stabbed and was in a state of collapse.

Blockade's Pressure on Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 13—Encouraging results of the Allied blockade and the bombing of Germany were outstanding features of a recent House of Commons survey of the activities of the Ministry of Economic Warfare, given by Mr. Dingle M. Foot, its Parliamentary Secretary.

Mr. Foot's statement presented a balanced and encouraging picture of the economic pressure to which the Axis is now subject and justified the appreciative praise of the Ministry's achievements later in the debate.

This Ministry which has been called the fourth arm of the fighting services has carried out its intricate and far-reaching functions very successfully.

These are mainly:

1. To administer the blockade, which amounts to advising neutral countries what they can export and import yet so as not to help the enemy.

2. Supply information regarding the economic importance of any proposed bombing targets.

3. To assess economic information from enemy occupied territory.

4. To help persons who are temporarily in enemy hands yet so as to avoid helping the enemy.

There was general satisfaction when Mr. Foot maintained that the consequences of the battle of the Ruhr were that this vital area is now lost industrially to the Germans and that Japanese-German attempts to supply each other with needed essentials had failed.

Mast of Old Battleship Erected in Oregon Park

PORTLAND, Ore., July 13 (AP)—The 90-foot foremast of the old Battleship Oregon, the Spanish-American War's most famed sea fighter, was erected in a city park beside the Willamette River July 12.

The ship, which dashed around Cape Horn to help bottle the Spanish Fleet off Cuba in 1898, is being wrecked for scrap metal.

Loss in Power of Luftwaffe Laid by Arnold to Split-up

LOS ANGELES, July 13 (AP)—What's wrong with the Luftwaffe?

Merely a matter of mathematics—a case of dividing a given force between a growing number of fronts, says Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the American Army Air Forces.

"Why is it (the Luftwaffe) not nearly so strong today?" the General echoed a newspaperman's question in an interview yesterday. "Well, take any number and divide it again and again, to care for all your increasing combat fronts, and you have decreasing air power on any one front. It's mathematics."

In the Polish and French campaigns, General Arnold pointed out, the Nazi air force functioned as a single unit.

The General, here on an inspection trip, had a good word for the P-40 Warhawk in discussing fighter aircraft.

"We've got to have ships that will equal or better the enemy's craft," he declared. "And one more thing! don't sell the P-40 short. It has shot down more ships than any other single fighter."

General Arnold said there are now very few planes that Americans and British do not use in common, and he spoke of increasing co-operation between the two nations in the training of personnel and interchange of equipment.

Russia, he stated, is receiving American planes in large numbers every month, and seems "highly satisfied" with them. China, likewise, will be further supplied but, he added:

"You can only build China militarily as fast as the planes will fly supplies in. We'll build the air force in China as fast as possible, but we have to do it in a balanced way."

He had this to say of assigning American flying personnel:

"The routes across the oceans run two ways. We're not keeping boys on the fighting front until they're worn out—we've brought more than 9,000 officers and enlisted men of the A. A. F. back to the United States to help train new men. Even men who were injured are being utilized, for their training and experience can be useful in many ways.

"We've met the training figure so far, and I hope the manufacturers can uphold their end of the bargain."

'Japs Don't Go Away'

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 (AP)—Brig. Gen. William E. Lynd, new Commander of the Fourth Air Force, told a press conference yesterday that air force alone cannot drive the Japanese out of the Aleutians.

The General, who has just succeeded Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, said "we've been bombing Kiska for the past year, and the Japs still haven't left."

He placed under "opinion not worth much" any comment on the possibilities of a Japanese attack on the West Coast. As to the Japanese generally, he said they "do not leave any place they hold. They don't go away. You just kill them."

Cecilia Loftus

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Cecilia (Cissie) Loftus, who passed on yesterday, was for more than 50 years a favorite of the American and British stage. Miss Loftus rose to prominence by her impersonations in English music halls, and developed into an actress who could handle Shakespeare and modern comedy with equal ease.

A daughter of music hall performers, Marie Cecilia Loftus was a native of Glasgow. She made her first appearance at the age of 15 in a Belfast theater, singing a ballad. The following year she scored a success in London with the impersonations, which were a Loftus specialty for the rest of her life.

Succeeding generations of theatergoers delighted in Cissie Loftus' telling imitations of theater figures, including Sarah Bernhardt and Ethel Barrymore.

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West and South Demand Fairer Freight Rates

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 13 — Among things which happened almost unnoticed on the sidelines at the Governors Conference here was the crystallization of a long-time domestic problem, the final solution of which very well could have more far-reaching consequences than anything else connected with that event.

The problem is discriminatory freight rates. That is, the Southern States—and now the Western—say that they are discriminatory. It is a moot matter, of course, or it wouldn't be a problem. The point is that as an unofficial and unplanned outgrowth of the presence of some 40 state chief executives gathered together all in one place at one time, there came an understanding between the Southern and Western governors, an agreement which will bring to bear on this question an altogether new and formidable force.

Up to now the freight rate discrimination issue has been pretty much a private fight between the Southern States and the Northeastern States. Under the freight rate system administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission the Northeastern area roughly bounded by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is used as a base for rate determination.

Area Comparatively Small

If you'll look at a map of the country you'll see that geographically it is a pretty small area. Anyway freight rates in this so-called official area are what we might call "par." Rates outside that area are generally higher, one determining factor being volume of traffic. The aim is presumably to set rates to correspond to costs of operation, but the Southerners long have contended that the system is a deliberate attempt by entrenched northeastern industrialists to prevent industrial development, and thus competition, in other regions.

The Southerners hold that even with an equal volume of goods they would have to pay higher rates to get them to the northeastern market than northern industrialists do to get theirs to the southern market.

All sorts of cases are cited in an effort to show what a handicap the southern manufacturer operates under in competing with the northern manufacturers. It needn't be said that the railroads and the northeastern industrialists don't for a minute admit that the rates are discriminatory. They say the Southerners are just angling for a selfish advantage, and point out that anyway production costs in the South are much lower.

But now the West is joining the Southerners in this fight. And here is the interesting thing about the whole business. It's the war that has fathered this new development.

All Caused by the War

War production demands have necessitated establishment of industries not only in the South but in the West, even in such states as Utah and Nevada. Operators of these plants and of others which have expanded under the impact of the war goods demand, have become suddenly aware of this freight rate problem. Right now cost isn't so much of a factor. But they are wondering what will happen when the war ends.

They are wondering, they say, if they, or anyone, can continue to operate their industries profitably after the war in view of the higher transportation costs. It is contended that the higher freight rates which industries outside the official zone must pay to get their goods to the eastern markets will cancel out the advantage of lower production costs. Gov. Herbert Maw, of Utah, told a joint meeting of Southern and Western executives here during the conference that, while pig iron can be produced for several dollars a ton cheaper in his State than in eastern mills, the finished article cannot compete with those eastern producers because of the higher freight costs.

There are arguments on both sides, and this is no attempt to justify either. The fact remains that the Southerners and the Westerners feel they have a case, and that teamed up now for the first time they have as never before a chance, they confidently believe, to "crack" this discriminatory freight rate issue once and for all.

Arthur Finley Nevin

PITTSBURGH, July 13 (AP)—Arthur Finley Nevin, who passed on here Saturday, was a composer known especially for his works based on Indian legend.

Becoming interested in the mythology of the American Indians, he lived among the Blackfeet in Montana and studied their tribal music. His "Poia," based on a legend of the "Red Men," was the first American opera performed at the Royal Opera in Berlin.

He also was noted for such works as "Lorna Doone," an orchestral suite performed by the New York-Philharmonic Orchestra; "A Daughter of the Forest," an opera; "A Night in Shadow Land," a masque; and "The Djinns" and "Roland," cantatas.

He was a native of Pittsburgh and graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music. Later he studied under Karl Klindworth and Otis Bardwell Boise at the Klindworth Conservatory in Berlin. In World War I he was Director of Music at Camp Grand, Ill.

He was a brother of the late Ethelbert Nevin, a New England composer.

Mass Production in Aircraft

Los Angeles Plant Inaugurates Continuously Moving Assembly Line

Continuously Moving Line Speeds Output of Lightnings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif.—The West's first continuously moving final assembly line for building combat aircraft has gone into production at the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation here. This means that Lockheed shortly will be able to double its production of Lightning P-38 fighter planes.

While a great assembly hangar was being completely revamped, the men and women who build P-38's worked on an impromptu out-of-doors production line under the Southern California summer sky. In this way, production loss was kept to a minimum during the change-over. The conversion took only nine days.

"The new line will not only double the output on the Lightning but will also result in a 40 per cent reduction in man hours per plane," explains Richard A. Von Hake, Vice-President in charge of manufacturing. "No increase in floor space was necessary."

Task Thought Impossible

Putting the highly compact, twin-boomed, twin-engined Lightning on a production-line basis is something some specialists believed could not be done. The new line moves slowly, four inches a minute at the present time, and works just like an automobile assembly line.

Similar continuously moving conveyor lines are to be set up shortly for several of the subassemblies of the airplane and another mechanized line is to carry the Lightning's two Allison engines to the point on the main line where they are attached to the airplane.

Just as the production of the swifter-than-swift P-38's is being stepped up in this way, Lockheed announces the discontinuance of its Hudson bomber-building program.

Yields to Ventura

This famous plane now yields place to the swifter Vega Ventura which has been brought into quantity production by the Vega Aircraft Corporation here.

The Hudson's place on the production line will be taken by the giant new Constellation first launched only a few months ago.

The first American warplane to fight in World War II, the Hudson has piled up an impressive history in manufacturing as well as in combat. It was accepted by the British after Lockheed technicians had built a mock-up version of the plane in 10 days—normally a three-months job—for inspection by a British commission. It went into combat against the Axis on Sept. 3 1939, and not long after the United States entered the war, delivery was diverted from the British to the United States Army Air Forces.

Although designed mainly for reconnaissance and patrol duty, Hudsons have dive-bombed the Germans at Dunkirk, protected most of the shores of the United States from submarines, carried supplies for the British Eighth Army from El Alamein to Tripoli, and served against the Japanese in the Pacific war.

Former Methods In Disputes Urged

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Rejuvenation of the Industry-Labor Committee, which produced the "no-strike" agreement, as an agency to settle major disputes between war contractors and employees was urged today by Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, of the Senate Labor Committee.

Asserting that legislation cannot curb strikes, Senator Thomas told reporters he believed industrial peace could be brought about by reconvening the 26 business and labor leaders to act on such controversial matters as the coal wage dispute, which continues to smoulder in Pennsylvania.

Senator Thomas, who served with Chairman William H. Davis of the National War Labor Board as a moderator for the Committee, expressed the opinion that President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers would not refuse to sit down with other labor and industrial leaders to attempt to work out the mine problem.

"We need to keep alive the 'no-strike' pledge, to foster that policy and to settle these disputes by arbitration," Senator Thomas said.

Canada's War Effort In Movies for Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Motion picture programs, dealing chiefly with Canada's contribution to the war effort and various industries, are planned for 4,000 Canadian war plants and an audience of 750,000 workers, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

Programs, including short subjects, newsreels and special films produced in the United States, and varying in length from 20 minutes to more than an hour, are planned by the National Film Board of Canada, which contemplates eventual operation of 40 circuits on regular monthly schedules.

Music Travels With the Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Talent is where you find it, and usually in the Army it is musicians that the boys want most, according to excerpts from letters representative of about 500 pupils of the Juilliard School of Music who are now overseas. Music speaks a universal language, as many of these graduates are learning from their experiences scattered over the globe. For instance:

From Harold Gilmore, violinist, in Libya: "America has come to mean a great deal more to me than when I was living in it and taking it all for granted. I was in Europe before the war but it never struck me as it does now how great our country is and what a privilege it is to be an American.

"I brought a hock-shop fiddle over here with me and I have done more so-called public playing than ever before. It has been fun, as these boys appreciate any effort at all.

"In the desert I even played for an Arab tribe. They had never heard Western music before but listened politely with expressionless faces. At the end they applauded but it was very apparent that our music was strange to their ears."

From Joseph Haruda, baritone: "I have done a lot of singing in the Army—first in the United States, and then on the ship crossing the ocean I sang duets with Charles Cammock, a tenor from school."

From Charles Cammock, who sang on the first American radiocast in the Middle East from Cairo: "I have traveled thousands of miles by land and sea since coming into the Army. It only heightens the truth of the old song, 'There's no place like home.'"

The largest number of Juilliard boys in one unit are part of a band billetted near Casablanca.

From Foster Wygant of the band: "Imagine five G. I.'s pumping out Debussy with a tuba on the bassoon part, to the amazement of donkeys, Arabs, and other soldiers, or a handful of Juilliard lads ripping out . . . polkas for the men in the evening."

From Charles Paashaus: "We are busy teaching the Arabs how to spiel on those oboes they play, using our thumb nails for clarinet reeds."

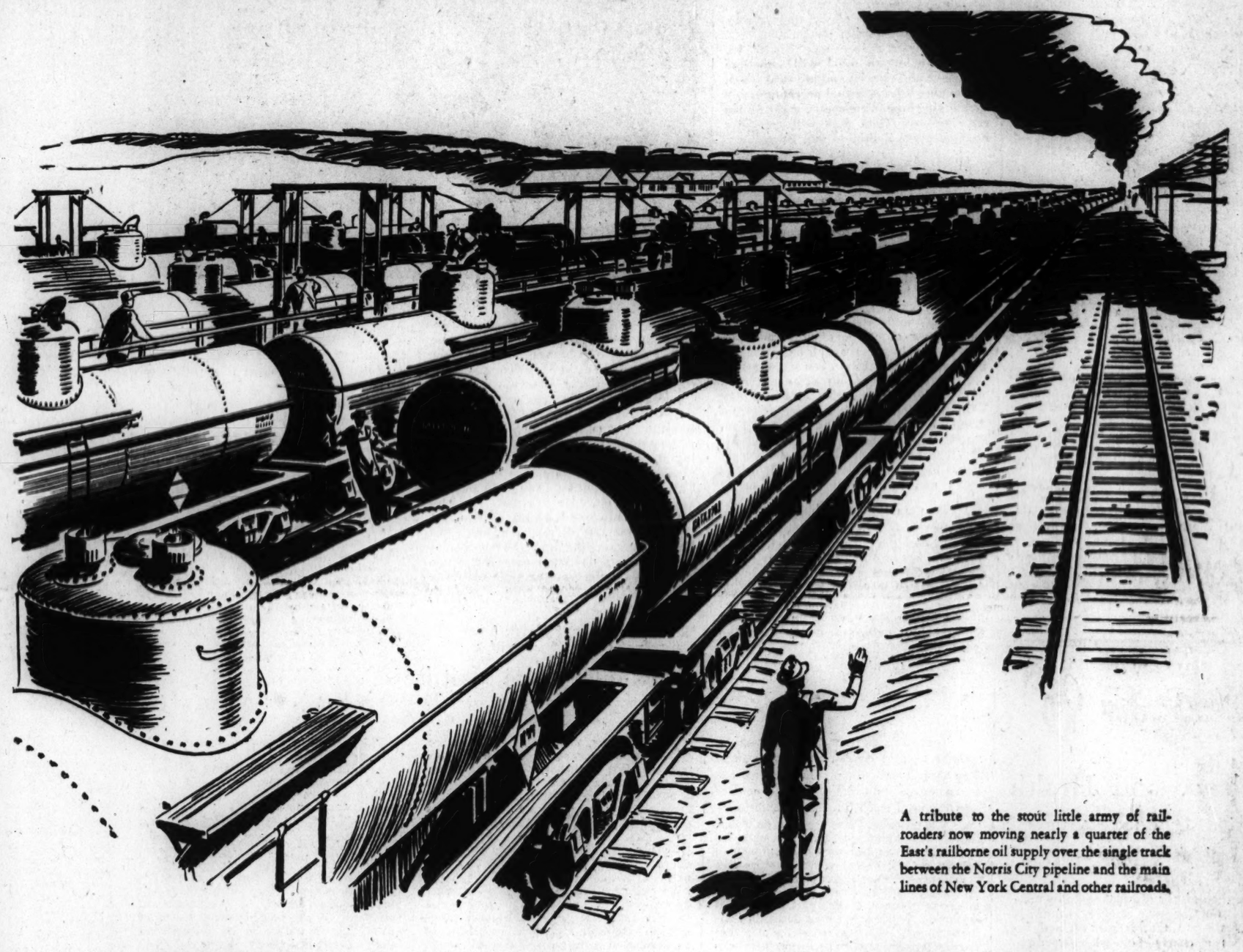
From Eugene Steiker: "The band functions as a soldiering unit with instruments packed away and rifles and machine guns kept clean."

From Louis Ferraro in England: "I'm in charge of the Musical Division of the 1st Special Service unit and keep quite in trim with my music."

From Ben Carpens in the South Pacific: "One day when fishing, I made a valued acquaintance—a Frenchman, an ardent patriot, well-to-do, and extremely hospitable. It so happened he was a composer and I shall always remember the look on his face when he found I could sing his songs."

From Oscar Malanga: "Full of coconut, lime, papaya, banana and palm trees, this island could well be the setting for the more usual screen romance in the tropics. . . . The setting brought forth my new song, 'Sunset in the Sky' which Lawrence McDonald sang with great success in the last show. A glee club of some 25 voices, the orchestra, a repertoire of some 30 numbers arranged and conducted by yours truly, comprised a major portion of our program."

From Lawrence McDonald: "I continue as entertainment director in the Special Service. In my spare time I manage to keep up with sight-singing and theory."



A tribute to the stout little army of railroaders now moving nearly a quarter of the East's railborne oil supply over the single track between the Norris City pipeline and the main lines of New York Central and other railroads.

Oil for the Torch of Liberty

Down in southern Illinois . . . where the first lap of the world's largest pipeline, the "Big Inch" ends . . . a dramatic story of wartime railroading begins.

It's the story of a single track branch that overnight has become a main line for eastbound oil. Above all, it's the story of railroad men . . . recruited from many parts of New York Central . . . and rushed down here to perform the tremendous task of moving as much as 12,000,000 gallons of black gold in a day over this one-track right of way.

What does that mean in terms of human toil and teamwork? Come and see for yourself.

Step off the one daily passenger train at Norris City. Just north of the little station are the shining new installations of the War Emergency Pipelines, Inc. Here the "Big Inch" comes out of the ground spouting 12,000 barrels an hour of crude petroleum from far-away Texas.

On the brown hillside beyond, huge steel storage tanks have mushroomed. By the same magic, long loading racks have sprung up along the tracks, where more than 250 tank cars can be "spotted" for loading at one time.

All day under the blistering sun, all night under blazing lights, men clamber nimbly over these racks . . . opening tank car domes . . . inserting "riser pipes" . . . turning valves . . . seeing that each car is loaded just "shell full," with the dome left clear for expansion of the oil.

Watch now. A string of tank cars has just been loaded. Down comes the blue warning flag. A switch engine bustles up and hauls the cars out to the make-up siding. A locomotive (drafted from the Hudson River run) backs onto the head end. A caboose (from Cleveland) is coupled on the rear. The whistle sounds; wheels turn; and three quarters of a million gallons of crude are on their way to an eastern refinery.

Forty-four miles up the line, the train puffs into Mt. Carmel. Here the activity is even greater. Five months ago, the yards at this pretty town on the Wabash River were busy enough servicing coal trains for the Southern Illinois mines. Now by contrast, cars roll through at the rate of 65,000 a month; and repairs performed at the Mt. Carmel shops have jumped 500%.

To get perhaps the best picture of this wartime railroad operation, come further north to Mattoon . . . and visit the dispatcher's office that controls the traffic.

Here, it is early morning. Dawn pales the lamps above a long oak desk where a man sits with his ears tuned to reports buzzing from a loudspeaker . . . his lips barking orders at the telephone transmitter . . . his eyes fixed on the lengthening columns of figures on a big sheet of yellow paper.

Each of these columns represents a train . . . seventy-five loaded oil cars moving north, or a string of empties speeding south over the single track. A dozen trains each way that must meet and pass at sidings.

If one train is delayed for any of a thousand reasons, the whole traffic pattern must be instantly recast . . . calling for quick decisions, smooth teamwork and all the accumulated experience of the railroad men who today are keeping the precious oil flowing.

Yes, they're putting wheels on the "Big Inch" . . . speeding 24,000 tank cars a month to join the endless procession of oil from many points on New York Central and other railroads.

Day and night those cars are rolling. Moving in spite of every obstacle. Moving because engineers, conductors, train dispatchers and railroaders all along the line are putting behind that movement the spirit of fighting America.

They may not get a medal for it. But at least they deserve your help.

So remember that every mile of motoring you avoid . . . every gallon of fuel oil you save . . . helps this toiling army of railroaders outflank the U-boats and keep the fuel flowing to our fighters overseas. Helps make the oil go further . . . further toward final Victory for free men everywhere.

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New York Central

ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

The Home Forum

Claim Your Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE STRUGGLE for dominion is sharply etched on the centuries of human history. Many have thought that they possessed the answer in the domination of men over each other, and have sought to impose this false sense of control in tyranny and usurpation. Tribal chiefs, kings, conquerors, philosophers, men of military might, have held this erroneous concept of dominion and have endeavored to dictate the way of life and thought which men should follow. Without exception, they have failed in their final purpose. Yet during his earthly sojourn Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, not only taught but demonstrated the solution to all problems, and dominion as a God-given gift was made plain.

The teachings and heritage of Jesus were, however, later obscured by a worldly thought preoccupied with the trappings of materialism. Not until the nineteenth century and the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy was the true idea of dominion and Christ's Christianity again fully revealed for all men to understand and practice. This discovery and revelation Mrs. Eddy pondered, studied, demonstrated, and finally presented to the world in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

* * *

One of the great truths set forth therein is the scientific explanation of the Biblical records of creation found in the book of Genesis. Through Mrs. Eddy's exegesis of the perfect creation described in the first chapter of Genesis we gain an understanding of man's being and his divine inheritance of dominion. There we read (1:26), **"And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."**

Creation and dominion, then, are inseparable. When God created man, he gave him dominion. In proportion as this spiritual fact is understood, true dominion is made clear. We must, however, claim this dominion in order to live purer, more spiritual lives. Today the question of dominion stands sharply before mankind, while men of all races are striving as never before to find the solution. To answer this need, Christian Science comes with immediate and demonstrable clarity, revealing man's divinely bestowed dominion.

Therefore, as we realize that our life is the expression or creation of divine Life, we achieve that dominion which enables us to refute sense testimony and demonstrate, step by step, the perfection of being. We need but claim this gift of dominion, which is ours by right of divine heritage. This is accomplished by abandoning the erroneous picture of human creation and lifting our thoughts to spiritual existence. The real man, conscious of the fullness of joy, understanding, and health, awaits recognition. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 531), **"The human mind will sometime rise above all material and physical sense, exchanging it for spiritual perception, and exchanging human concepts for the divine consciousness. Then man will recognize his God-given dominion and being."**

* * *

The true sense of dominion is daily demonstrated in Christian Science by the healing of physical disorders, business problems, fear, unhappiness, and all human ills. The writer has had occasion to prove the power of a correct realization of dominion during army service. Many trying physical demands are made upon the soldier in his initial period of basic training. Nearly all are tempted to give in to the sense of fatigue. By declaring the oneness of divine creation and dominion, and beginning each day with the understanding that man can have no experience which is not already established in divine Mind, the writer lived each day with joy and complete freedom from fatigue or discomfort. The Christian Scientist, wherever he may be, has much for which to be grateful. He has a Rock on which to stand, sheltered and victorious above and beyond all inharmony and fear.

As we hold fast to the truth of being, we have the right to expect uninterrupted joy and dominion. There is need for the pure and eternal idea of dominion which Christian Science reveals, lest men wander in darkness unaware of the divine path of life. Christ Jesus admonishes us in the Bible (Matthew 5:16), **"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."** Let our light be the radiance of living in complete accord with the Master's teachings, so that mankind shall never again go through the dark ages of unenlightened mortal thinking. By our thoughts, words, and actions we shall show that an understanding of true dominion uplifts and purifies mankind and frees from error of any sort. The way is made plain for us in Science and Health (p. 14): **"Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth. This understanding casts out error and heals the sick, and with it you can speak 'as one having authority.'"**

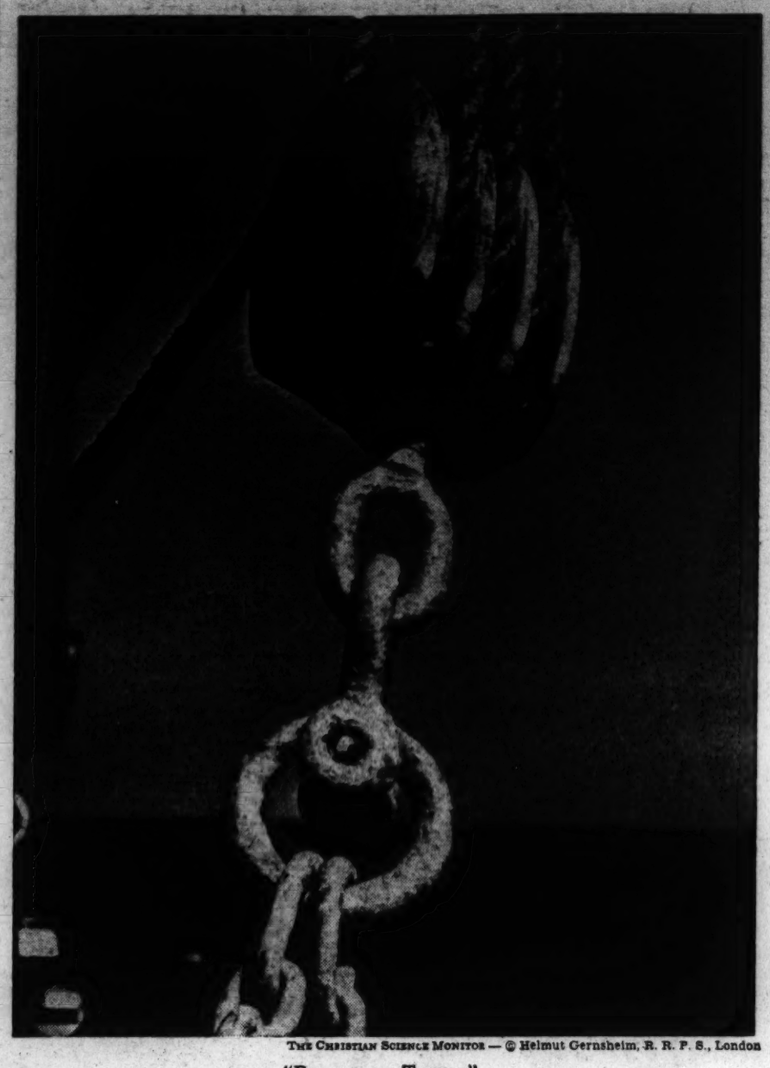
[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Sea Gulls and Waves

Where little waves break quietly upon
This beach, and sea gulls lift in graceful flight,
Here would I stand and watch each move
they make;
Here would I stand, content to see the white
Wings soar above the sea, or suddenly
Come swooping down as silent as a star
That falls in silent night.

Here I delight to watch the waves obey
The law arranged for them; subject alone
To winds which govern them, they move as
free
As any bird, in tireless majesty.
Not bound by any human law are they—
Each rhythmic move is meant to be!

MARY H. OLIVER



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Helmut Gernsheim, R. R. P. S., London

"BLOCK AND TACKLE"

HELMUT GERNSHEIM, the photographer of this striking picture of a block and tackle, explains that the inclusion of a portion of the upper deck, in the left-hand top corner, is a necessary part of the design. It will be seen at once that, were this indispensable link missing, the block and tackle would be unrelated to anything in the print and consequently would by themselves be quite meaningless. Mr. Gernsheim says further of this print that, to heighten the effect of a close-up, the sky was filtered down and the focus concentrated on the foreground.

The result is a remarkably strong print saturated with the salty vigor of the sea. All who delight in the sea and the ships that sail on it will appreciate a picture full of the color and movement of the ocean on a breezy, sunny day. Here is a striking example, really, of what the imagination will do when prompted by one small suggestive image.

The Landlady, First Class

MR. MAPLOONY and I are at once behind the times and ahead of them. We keep our pacts. So, provincial as it may seem, I reached Washington as I had promised a year before and took a taxi to my friend's rooming-house. He calls it *Sardine Towers*. His landlady is good, it appears, at packing 'em in.

It was delightful to find Mr. Maploony so unchanged. My arrival was like a homecoming marred only by the room itself. I decided that it was the wallpaper that gave me the queasy feeling. The pattern, of upright bars, made the room a cell.

* * *

"I wasn't consulted," Mr. Maploony said in response to my stare. "I call it the *Sing-Sing Room*. It has done more to keep me law-abiding than all the Statutes of the District of Columbia. In fact, it has given me a superb idea on social reform. You know those places where they send juvenile law-breakers?" I nodded. "Well, when a boy shows signs of being headed for the reformatory, why not paper his bedroom at home with this same pattern? It would remind him, morning and night, of the risks ahead and deter him from crime."

"Unless it had the opposite effect," I murmured. I rejoiced that Mr. Maploony's work—he is still a proofreader for *The Congressional Record*—had not damped his zest in affairs. I put the usual questions. He was, curiously enough, uncertain when the war would end. He seemed rather confused about inflation. He ranked the music czar second only to Washington in historic importance. "And I'd place him ahead of the Father of Our Country if he could abolish the other noises, including conversation under one's window," Mr. Maploony added defiantly.

* * *

He felt that the coal czar would go down in history, also, and he did not despair of the OPA, the OWI, or the PUPU. A question of mine caused him to turn to his bookcase—and it wasn't there. And suddenly my quiet, almost too self-effacing friend, unbosomed to me, with some bitterness, the situation behind this fruitless gesture. Things, I was given to understand, came and went in his room in much the manner of the Cheshire Cat. Only there was nothing to grin about in this case. His landlady was new and of a progressive temperament. She was enamored of change and, being pretty well tied down by the rooming-house, took it out on the tenants. "If she can't think of anything else, she turns the mattress," Mr. Maploony said.

"These things are done by all good housekeepers, Maploony," I ventured.

"Wait. You haven't heard all. Last week I came back from my vacation and found my room a shambles. Everything new or in a different place! I've listed thirteen important changes that she made and every one for the worse."

"Good intentions are obviously not enough," I murmured with a glance at the wallpaper.

"The first time it happened I explained my position clearly," Mr. Maploony went on. "I told her that this room was my home, the one place in the world I could return to in the certainly not extravagant expectation that things would look familiar. One doesn't change one's friends every three months, so why change one's furniture?"

"I suppose their profession, if you can call it a profession, makes landladies somewhat independent and even high-handed," I suggested. "Remember they are subject to changes, too. A business punctuated by continuous departures must induce a certain callousness, don't you think?"

"What induces the departures?" Mr. Maploony asked acidly.

"I don't know. You may have stumbled upon something, Maploony. You have opened up a new field for research. Now that I think of it, I can't recall that anyone has ever dedicated a symphony to a landlady, or even opened a college devoted to their instruction."

"The person who endows one would have a nation's gratitude," pronounced Mr. Maploony. "And the first thing they teach there would be consideration for the contented. To some temperaments, there is nothing so riling as the sight of a contented bachelor. My landlady has small patience with the bachelor status, anyway, although unmarried herself. This college for landladies would lay great emphasis on the intelligent landlady's attitude toward the room that she has just leased.

* * *

"She would know that every tenant wants a room of his own, or at least he wants the illusion of its being his. She waives her right to it. She thinks of it as his room, no longer hers. If she wants to remove so small a thing as a quilt or a chair, she consults her guest. She puts herself in his place and keeps out of it at the same time. Do you see? It all goes back to doing as you'd be done by. Suppose our positions had been reversed. Suppose that it had been my landlady who had gone away, and I'd torn *her* room to pieces, changed thirteen of *her* habits at a swoop, and papered *her* walls with jail insignia? It's preposterous, isn't it! She'd have been furious, and rightly. Yet that's what she did to me as *her right*. No university would graduate her."

I was silent, for he had revealed to me a situation I had never dreamt of. "I know what you're thinking," Mr. Maploony said. "You think all this is small potatoes now, when cities vanish overnight and our servicemen are performing prodigies of unselfishness."

* * *

"No, I don't," I said sincerely. "You know your concern isn't really about wallpaper or disturbed comfort. You've been touched in the Bill of Rights. A man's house must always be his castle, and how much more so his other values? It's because the Germans can't take that in that they're so intolerable. We're fighting this war because of violations of consideration for others. And, if the soldiers could come back to a considerate nation, if even the thousands of them who left rented rooms like this could come back to considerate landladies, would that be a small thing?"

Mr. Maploony shook his head, trying bravely not to look incredulous.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

A Mellow Light Over The Past

ALL GREAT writers have, of course, an atmosphere in which they seem most at their ease and at their best; a mood of the great general mind which they interpret and indeed almost discover, so that we come to read them rather for that than for any story or character or scene of separate excellence. For ourselves Henry James seems most entirely in his element, doing that is to say what everything favours his doing, when it is a question of recollection. The mellow light which swims over the past, the beauty which suffuses even the commonest little figures of that time, the shadow in which the detail of so many things can be discerned which the glare of day flattens out, the depth, the richness, the calm, the humour of the whole pageant—all this seems to have been his natural atmosphere and his most abiding mood. . . . To Americans, indeed, to Henry James and to Hawthorne, we owe the best relish of the past in our literature—not the past of romance and chivalry, but the immediate past of vanished dignity and faded fashions. The novels teem with it, but wonderful as they are, we are tempted to say that the memories are yet more wonderful in that they are more exactly Henry James, and give more precisely his tone and his gesture. In them his benignity is warmer, his humor richer, his solicitude more exquisite, his recognition of beauty, fineness, humanity more instant and direct. He comes to his task with an indescribable air of one so charged and laden with precious stuff that he hardly knows how to divest himself of it all—where to find space to set down this and that, how to resist altogether the claims of some other gleaming object in the background; appearing so busy, so unwieldy with ponderous treasure that his dexterity in disposing of it, his consummate knowledge of how best to place each fragment, afford us the greatest delight that literature has had to offer for many a year.—From "The Death of the Moth," by VIRGINIA WOOLF. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Revendiquez votre Maîtrise

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU COURS DE L'HISTOIRE, les luttes pour la maîtrise se sont constamment renouvelées. Bien des hommes ont cru parvenir à leur but en dominant sur autrui; pour imposer ce faux sens d'autorité, ils ont eu recours aux usurpations, à la tyrannie. Parmi les chefs de tribus, les rois, les conquérants, les philosophes, les grands capitaines, beaucoup ont maintenu ce concept erroné: ils ont voulu prescrire aux humains certaines manières de vivre ou même de penser. Chacune de ces tentatives se termina par un échec. D'autre part, pendant son séjour sur la terre, le Christ Jésus, le Conducteur, non seulement enseigna mais démontra la solution de tous les problèmes; il manifesta la maîtrise et fit voir que c'est un don de Dieu.

Mais avec le temps, la mondanité des pensées qu'attiraient le matérialisme et ses pompes vint obscurcir les enseignements et l'exemple donnés par Jésus. Ce fut seulement au dix-neuvième siècle, quand Mary Baker Eddy eut découvert la Science Chrétienne, que l'on eut à nouveau la révélation complète: la véritable idée de la maîtrise, le christianisme du Christ étaient mis en lumière pour que tout homme les comprenne et les pratique. Méditant, étudiant, démontrant sa découverte et ce qui lui avait été révélé, Mrs. Eddy, après des années de travail, en fit part au monde dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*.

Ce volume expose de grandes vérités; il donne notamment l'explication scientifique des deux récits de la création contenus dans la Bible. L'exégèse de Mrs. Eddy nous fait voir la création parfaite que décrit le premier chapitre de la Genèse; et nous pouvons ainsi comprendre ce qu'est l'être de l'homme, son divin héritage de maîtrise. Nous trouvons par exemple cette déclaration (1:26): "Alors Dieu dit: 'Faisons l'homme à notre image, selon notre ressemblance; et qu'il règne sur les poissons de la mer, sur les oiseaux du ciel, sur le bétail, sur la terre entière, et sur tous les reptiles qui rampent sur le sol.'"

La maîtrise est donc indissolublement liée à la création. Quand Dieu créa l'homme, Il lui donna l'empire sur toutes choses. Dans la mesure où l'on comprend ce fait spirituel, on voit apparaître la vraie maîtrise. Il nous incombe toutefois de la revendiquer pour que notre vie devienne plus pure et croisse en spiritualité. Aujourd'hui la question de l'autorité se dresse devant les humains, et partout, au sein des races et des peuples les plus divers, on tâche d'y trouver une solution. Pour répondre à ce besoin, la Science Chrétienne, avec une clarté démontrable, immédiate, révèle la maîtrise que l'homme tient de Dieu.

Ainsi, quand nous comprenons que notre vie est l'expression ou la création de la Vie divine, nous parvenons à la maîtrise grâce à laquelle nous pouvons réfuter le témoignage des sens et démontrer pas à pas la perfection de l'être. Nous n'avons qu'à revendiquer ce don, cette maîtrise que Dieu nous a départie. Nous y arriverons en abandonnant le tableau erroné d'une création humaine, en élevant nos pensées jusqu'aux sphères de l'existence spirituelle. Il s'agit de reconnaître l'homme réel, conscient d'une joie, d'une intelligence, d'une santé parfaites. A la page 531 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "L'entendement humain s'élèvera un jour au-dessus de tout sens matériel et physique, l'échangeant contre la perception spirituelle, et échangeant les concepts humains contre la conscience divine. Alors l'homme reconnaîtra sa domination et son être donnés par Dieu."

En Science Chrétienne, le vrai sentiment de maîtrise se démontre chaque jour par la guérison des maux qui peuvent assaillir l'humanité — craintes, afflictions, problèmes se rapportant au travail, soucis d'argent, maux physiques. Etant au service, l'auteur du présent article eut l'occasion de prouver ce que peut faire la réalisation correcte de la maîtrise. Le dressage militaire auquel sont soumises les recrues comporte des exercises violents et prolongés. La plupart des futurs soldats sont tentés d'admettre la croyance à la fatigue. Mais en déclarant que la création divine et la maîtrise ne font qu'un; en sachant, dès le début de la journée, qu'il ne peut rien arriver à l'homme sinon ce qui est déjà établi dans l'Entendement divin — l'auteur put faire avec joie tout ce qu'on lui demandait, sans éprouver ni malaise ni fatigue. Où qu'il se trouve, le Scientiste Chrétien a bien des sujets de reconnaissance. Le Rocher des siècles lui sert de forteresse; là-haut, il est en sécurité, dominant les craintes et les inharmonies.

Si nous nous attachons fermement à la vérité de l'être, nous pouvons nous attendre au bonheur, à la joie permanente, à la maîtrise ininterrompue. La pure, l'éternelle idée de maîtrise qu'a révélée la Science Chrétienne nous est nécessaire, car en son absence les hommes s'égareraient parfois dans les ténèbres, sans voir le divin sentier de la vie. Le Christ Jésus nous adresse l'exhortation suivante (Matthieu 5:16): "Que votre lumière luise ainsi devant les hommes, afin qu'ils voient vos bonnes œuvres, et qu'ils rendent gloire à votre Père qui est dans les cieux." Que notre vie s'accorde pleinement avec ce qu'enseignait le Maître, et grâce à cette lumière reflétée, le genre humain ne retombera plus sous l'empire du penser mortel, qui pendant de longs siècles condamna le monde à l'ignorance. Par nos pensées, nos paroles, nos actes, prouvons que la compréhension de la vraie maîtrise ennoblit et purifie l'humanité, la libérant des erreurs de tous genres. En termes fort clairs, *Science et Santé* nous indique le chemin (p. 14): "Absolument séparée de la croyance à une existence matérielle et du songe de cette existence, est la Vie divine, qui révèle l'intelligence spirituelle et la conscience de la domination qu'a l'homme sur toute la terre. Cette intelligence chasse l'erreur et guérit les malades, et, la possédant, vous pouvez parler 'comme ayant autorité.'"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

That Evening There Were Flowers for Madame Homer

MY WIFE ATTRACTED immediate attention with her voice. Within a few weeks Frenchmen pronounced it "an opera voice." The French are always sure they are right. If they say it, it's so! And you are tempted to agree with them!

Everything went swimmingly. In a few short weeks my wife spoke and sang French with an accent that the French people themselves marveled at. Delicious, they called it. Diction was their passion.

Savard finished the work he was writing for my wife. It was a rhapsody for a contralto voice and orchestra on a poem of Paul Verlaine, *Le Crépuscule*. He wanted her to sing it at a concert which his society intended to give. This society was a ridiculous sort of thing in Parisian eyes. It was made up of a few disgruntled young composers who could not get their works performed at the Lamoureux or Pasdeloup Symphony concerts. Once or twice a year they hired a theatre, got together a scratch orchestra and solemnly produced their own works for their friends.

We were much excited! The work was beautifully written for the voice, and had haunting sustained passages for the most beautiful contralto tones. There was a mixed-up rehearsal, all confusion, so many new works, mistakes in the orchestral parts, composers conducting, much shouting; the French language took on a new picturesqueness! I wish I had a record of it.

Then the evening came. My wife wore her made-over wedding dress, the only evening dress she owned, and put her hair up high in a pompadour. She looked like a sweet American girl, very un-French in that intensely Gallic atmosphere. I sat in a box with Savard. All around, men in full dress, many with their opera hats on, were chattering excitedly. It was evidently quite an occasion. There were very few ladies present. . . .

The first composer appeared, and the chatter simmered down to a hum. He finished, and his friends clapped their hands. Then another composer came out. He was a thin, little man with a pointed beard. His name was Dukas and he was going to give his new work called *L'Apprenti-Sorcier*. Rather funny to try to tell a story with an orchestra. The string players sawed, the wind instruments howled, the composer waved and jumped. It was hilarious, but somehow it was good. You forgot to reserve your judgment and pounded your hands when it finished. Of course you realized afterward that you had been foolish—a little unfaithful to the masters.

Then a tall young man came out to conduct Savard's composition. He was evidently quite a favorite and they gave him a hand. His name was Vincent d'Indy.

Then my wife came on the stage! She looked beautiful, naïve, quite unprofessional and out of place. There was a patter of applause for the only woman on the program. When she sang her voice rang out with great beauty and she seemed to feel the deep intensity of Paul Verlaine's poem. The long low notes held you spellbound, and as she finished the audience was hushed and intent. It was grand! There was an ovation, and Savard had to stand up and bow with her, several times. There were flowers for Louise presented by the society. . . .

Something by Chausson, I think, closed the concert. It was a great evening! Of course it was not a regular symphony concert, such as society patronized. You might say it was semi-dilettante, and naturally most of the critics had to treat it as such. The dignity of recognized institutions had to be preserved, and impromptu affairs could not be confused with them.

Such is the world of music. I often wonder how they regarded the concerts which Beethoven used to get up in Vienna. They were also impromptu affairs. — From "My Wife and I," by SIDNEY HOMER. (New York: Macmillan.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Government by 'Rider' ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Much of the discussion of Congress in relationship to the White House these days is in terms of a "revolt," and of an assumed seeking for independence from the Executive. The Congress is generally applauded for these goals. The observer in Washington who would be glad to see the prestige of Congress strengthened (as who of us would not?) is frequently baffled by the failure of Congress to take steps that would readily help it to command greater respect. One's emotions are divided between a hope that Congress will set its own house in order, and a feeling of baffled despair that Congress declines to take even certain minor steps that would help the status of the Legislature and of the whole democratic system.

Let me take the instance of the Legislative "rider." This is the device of tacking a nongermane piece of legislation onto another bill, preferably an appropriation bill, and offering the two measures together. There seems to be no sincere defenders of this practice, in or out of Congress. And yet it is followed with a sort of helpless acquiescence, partly to save the bother of writing separate bills, and more frequently in order to avoid the chance of a presidential veto. The theory is that if a President dislikes a "rider" he will nevertheless let it go through so as not to kill the original measure.

It is often argued that a President should have the power of an item veto, to knock out "riders," but why should it be necessary to empower the President to correct a fault which should not arise in the first place? A greater sensitivity to honorable parliamentary procedure, if not to its own dignity and high position, should eliminate the abuse automatically. Congress lowers its prestige when it uses the "rider." And yet in the last 10 days before Congress took its present recess such devices were employed so repeatedly that the nation was actually being governed by "riders."

Falls Short of Dignity

This instance is cited merely as an example. The custom is to deprecate such lapses, and to say negligently that Congress ought to do better than this—and then forget it. But this system is important. It shows an easy-going laxity which really is the basic fault of Congress. Congress wants to be taken seriously but it does not want to reform itself. It does not rise to the dignity of the times. It does not rise to the dignity of America.

This same attitude taken as a symbol and developed in other manifestations is one of the principal troubles in wartime Washington. We shrug our shoulders and say—"Congress!" and when we do it we condemn not merely Congress, but ourselves and the ability of the world's most powerful democracy to get better government.

Another example helps to present the point. At the close of nearly every session comes an effort to make federal jobs a political grab-bag by the Senate. The effort comes through a bill proposing senatorial confirmation of certain Federal officeholders. Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee has been proposing such bills for years. Now senatorial confirmation is required under certain circumstances under the Constitution. In some cases it is a good thing, and some Senators undoubtedly conscientiously approve the blanket proposal from other than political motives. But for a majority of the Senators it is, by frank off-the-record admission, an effort to obtain political pie. It is a vicious effort to revive and strengthen the age-old pork-barrel system.

Pieces of Patronage

The discouraging thing is that in this day and age these "McKellar bills" could even get a toehold in Congress. It is even more discouraging to see the Senate passing them. They are blocked just as repeatedly in the House. One wishes that House opposition were based on high moral grounds, but one strongly suspects that this has little to do with it. "Senatorial confirmation" leaves the House out in the cold, on this patronage pie, and the House won't stand for it. It is on such an ignoble basis as that the Senate introduces the bills and the House generally rejects them.

There are a lot of other indictments that could be made against Congress. One makes them reluctantly. After all, Congress is the hope of democracy. But I do not think it is farfetched to say that congressional rules are antiquated and archaic, and I do not think it oversteps the bounds of conservatism to declare that the tangle of 50 or 60 conflicting congressional committees is long overdue for reform, is holding up the war effort and is particularly out of place, just at a time when Congress itself is pointing a finger of scorn at overlapping Government bureaus and the tangle of Executive red tape.

How gladly we should all look to Congress as our shield and buckler! Why can it not rise to the dignity of the House of Commons? Occasionally it does. But on the whole, over the years—this must be said: Congress has proved its own worst enemy. The loss has been not only to Congress, but to the American democratic process as a whole.

The Philippines Speak:

Never Mind How I Know ..... *By Walter Robb*

Far out ahead of the latest American advance in the Solomons, more than 1,000 miles beyond the farthest American or Australian outpost, resistance to Japan continues. With what they have left to them, the Filipinos carry on. And given their spirit, what is left to them is no little. There is communication [never mind the means of it], by which this fidelity to freedom makes itself known. It is a new feather in the Filipino's cap. He wears it gaily.

Let me explain the where and the how.

The topography of the 12 large islands where nearly the whole number of them live, now more than 17,000,000, offers superb facilities. The islands are of volcanic origin. They are elongated, with a main North-South axis. This is mountainous. Between these massives and the sea lie the valleys, crossed by many streams. The banks of all these streams are wooded, especially along their headwaters through the hills and rolling plains between the valleys and the mountains.

You have to do with a land of 11,000 species of plant life. Many varieties of bamboo, for example, in impenetrable clumps and clusters, haunt the creek and river banks. The very valleys themselves, therefore, offer cover to the audacious guerrilla bands that rendezvous in the safety of the mountains and harass the Japanese garrisons in the valley towns.

So much for terrain.

Plenty of Natural Food

Now for keeping alive. Two thirds of the land remains forested. This is the mountains and the hills. There is game—deer, boar, wild chicken. There are edible plants galore. There is food and drink in the coconut. There are many wild fruits, and edible roots and tubers. If one burns off a clearing, to grow green corn or upland rice, the Japanese will surmise it is the roving and innocent Negritos doing this, not you—a band of hardy guerrillas. Herds of cattle roam many of the mountains, help yourselves to fresh meat; or for greater sport, and equally good meat, track and bring down a wild buffalo.

You are free, and you want nothing. The whole land is friendly to you.

Thus the Filipino guerrillas, with whom are many Americans, carry on.

Nor have they gone to the mountains empty handed. From the towns where things were dynamited by the Japanese, or by us ahead of them, or where Japanese bombs destroyed things, iron and steel were quickly retrieved from the ruins and taken to the mountains where skillful smiths made them into guloks and balusongs, bolos for field and trail and fighting blades for nocturnal sally and sudden onfall. The ingredients of powder were taken to the mountains, and are regularly sent there. The guerrillas make powder; not perhaps as much as they would like to burn, but a substantial supply of it. They also descend on the enemy garrisons with grenades. Their women help them make these in the mountains.

Guerrillas Fighting for Liberty

Then, too, the guerrillas are en rapport with their people; that is to say, with the valley communities that are the guerrillas' home villages and home towns, communities where they own fields or hold tenancies: where they were born, baptized, and sent to school. For these communities, where their fathers for a millennium back sleep, the guerrillas fight. It is their immediate share of liberty. Filipinos don't have the individual viewpoint, but always the community viewpoint. These communities are old. They have weathered countless crises [and this Japanese invasion is only another], and they never have been venal or abjectly submissive.

We deal here really with the heirs of the last revolt against Spain in 1897, and the resistance to ourselves in 1899. Then first-rate trenches and parapets were built with the bolo alone, in gumbo soil, and dirt from the trenches was removed with bare hands. With one rifle to eight men, or even 10, fully armed Spanish regiments were met, and worsted too. Young Filipinos today against Japan have as good a chance as their fathers had then. They know it, they accept it. They are habituated to facing odds.

The land's fidelity helps the guerrillas no end. When they seek something in a village, it is at hand in the first cottage. There is no prowling, or encountering venal neighbors, or going from door to door. When they strike, and this is often, their information is accurate. They are ready, they strike, a Japanese garrison is surprised and obliterated. The triumphant guerrillas return to the security of their mountains, where recruits presently follow them and join up eagerly. That is what cheers General MacArthur. It should also cheer you.

Islands in the News: New Guinea

World's Second Largest Chiefly Perpendicular ..... *By Ray P. Davis*

The world's second largest island is a swampy and mountainous land of misery and enchantment, of unrivaled scenery, of waist-deep mud, of Pygmies and copra and gold and rats, of coconut palms and prospectors and planters and missionaries, of dark-skinned natives who are the sons of cannibals and head-hunters.

More books have been written about New Guinea than about any other South Pacific island. It is an anthropologist's paradise. If you have ever seen a photograph of a dark-skinned, frizzly-haired native with a beard trying to look blasé while a natural scientist held a tape measure around his head, that was undoubtedly a New Guinea Melanesian.

New Guinea, covering more territory than the present area of the original 13 states, and more perpendicular than horizontal, is shaped something like a fat lizard, headed west. The Owen Stanley Mountains are its backbone, often rising higher than Pikes Peak or any mountain in the United States.

New Guinea is divided into three parts. The entire western half of the island belongs to the Netherlands, and is known as Netherlands New Guinea. It is considered part of the Netherlands East Indies. The eastern half is divided into two almost equal parts, the northern portion being called variously the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, British New Guinea, and Northeast New Guinea. The southeastern quarter, less than 100 miles from Australia's Cape York Peninsula across Torres Strait, is called Papua.

Netherlands New Guinea has been part of the Netherlands' colonial empire since 1821, although Britain and Germany did not formally recognize the claim until 1885. Northeast New Guinea, or the Mandated Territory, was formerly German and known as Kaiser Wilhelmsland. It was occupied by Australian troops at the outbreak of World War I in 1914, and has been held by Australia under a League of Nations mandate ever since. Papua was acquired by Great Britain in 1888, and became part of Australia's territory by the Papua Act of 1905.

Thus the whole eastern half of New Guinea, including its sub-mandates the Bismarck Archipelago and the former German Solomon Islands, has been administered from Canberra, Australia. For the past few months, both Papua and Northeast New Guinea have been unofficially called British New Guinea, since they are both now under Australian military administration.

Except for American and Australian bombings, Netherlands New Guinea has been relatively out of the news since Japanese occupation. But General MacArthur has made "hot copy" of the Northeast New Guinea and Papua.

Port Moresby is the capital of Papua. Since the capital of Northeast New Guinea was in process of being moved, it could be considered either Rabaul [on New Britain], Lae, or Salamaua. The Japs tried to take Port Moresby by two methods. Their plan was to attack overland, through the 7,000-foot Kokoda Pass in the Owen Stanleys, and by sea around the eastern end of the island, or around the tail of the lizard. On the top of that tail is Buna and Gona and Salamaua and Lae. We know what happened there. And straight down the lizard's tail is the Coral Sea. That, also, is a delightful memory. So also are the results of the Japanese defeat at Milne Bay, at the very tip of the tail.

Japan's economic conquest of New Guinea began in 1911. A "Son of Heaven" named Jutaro Hosotani went into Dutch New Guinea and gained control of a few hundred acres of valuable land. Later the South Sea Development Company, a Japanese company commonly known as Nanyo Kohatsu, took control and added a few acres here and there until they owned 250 square miles. Workers on these Japanese-owned plantations and in Japanese stores memorized the topography, investigated military handicaps and possibilities, took pictures and soundings, made maps.

The strategic value of this desired island lies in the fact that it is the gateway to the South Seas from Asia. It is the key to great territories that lie southward, such as New Caledonia and its minerals, the Solomon Islands and copra, New Hebrides with coffee and cocoa and copra, as well as New Zealand and Australia, and the United Nations' supply line for nearly half the world.

Story of Radar Told: Marvel of Electronics

Radar is the United States' secret super-weapon — the radio "eyes" of our armed forces. The story of its development is a story of how a small group of naval scientists kept the project alive in the face of official inertia. Excerpts from the story on radar development by John M. Hightower of the Associated Press—so far as it may be told now—follow.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Radar, the most revolutionary new weapon of this war—an instrument that has secretly shaped the course of victory in many historic battles—was originally developed in the United States as a by-product of radio research by a small group of naval scientists, long on faith and short on funds.

Had they not persevered in their work in the face of official inertia, compounded in many instances by scoffing disbelief, the United States might have lost the war about 10 to 20 years before it began.

To military and naval men now, it is inconceivable that we should have entered this struggle without radar. The record shows that the scientists began to realize that fact more than 20 years ago.

Long before the battle of Guadalcanal, they envisaged radio "eyes" to let warships "see" through fog and darkness. Long before the battle of Britain, they foresaw a wall of detective rays ringing the frontier of nations endangered by air attack. Almost before airplanes flew at night, they conceived the ideas which make today's Allied night fighters so effective.

The Story as Now Told

This is the story of radar, so far as it may be told now, and of the men who made it.

Not long ago the story could not have been told at all. Radar was so secret and its secrecy was considered so vital to the United Nations that even mention of the name was taboo.

It is true that the Axis had a similar instrument; but the admirals and generals who decide such things believed ours was a lot better than theirs—knew it by performance, if nothing else. They did not want any loose talk about radar, so they ordered no talk at all.

What the natural scientists, being naval research men, apparently did not fully anticipate is that they were advancing a new branch of the radio industry in the field of electronics. Today radar is a multi-million-dollar industry for war; tomorrow it will become a billion-dollar industry for peace. Radar will guide tomorrow's sea and airliners through stormy nights to safety, just as it is guiding today's warcraft through the smoke of battle to victory.

On April 25 the Army and Navy put out a joint and unspectacular release admitting the existence of a radio detecting and ranging device and naming it. Radar is a Navy code word meaning, logically enough, "radio detecting and ranging." Possibly never has such a remarkable instrument been camouflaged under a more wooden title.

The British previously had broken down their equally barbed restrictions to some extent, and this undoubtedly influenced the American decision in favor of disclosure.

The central figure in the early work in radar is a one-time physics professor whose professional career began in 1903 at the University of Wisconsin. Albert Hoyt Taylor now is chief Navy physicist and superintendent of the radio division of the Naval Research Laboratory here.

Professor Taylor's direct contributions to radio detection dealt mostly with the fundamental discoveries of how radio waves behave and with some of the first crude instruments and experiments. As the Naval Research Laboratory expanded and Professor Taylor's duties became more complex, it fell to the lot of a younger genius to develop the first modern radar equipment and perfect many of the improvements which have made it a battle instrument of uncanny precision.

Page Gets Much Credit

Robert M. Page, chief of a research section of the Laboratory's radio division, is credited by his colleagues with doing more for radar's technical progress than any other man on the staff.

The Naval Research Laboratory, at which these men and their colleagues still work on the advancement of radar, is, of course, a regular naval station and thus is under command of an officer. The present chief is Admiral A. H. Van Keuren, a veteran of many years' service both at sea and ashore. Previously he had served as chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Bureau of Ships.

Admiral Van Keuren succeeded Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen at the Laboratory. The records clearly indicate that it was fortunate for radar and, therefore, for the country that Admiral Bowen got interested in the Laboratory's work about 13 years ago and began to promote it.

For Admiral Bowen became the needed link between the natural scientists on one hand the Navy and Congress on the other.

A vigorous and confident missionary of progress, Admiral Bowen was one of a handful of farsighted men who campaigned for years to sell radar to the fighting Navy and to Congress, which as usual held the money bags. He cut red tape and regulations to deal frankly on radar with members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committee. They came through in the grand manner.

The first radar sets went into the fleet, in the Pacific, in December, 1940, a year before Pearl Harbor.

Late in the evening of Nov. 14, 1942, among the Solomon Islands in the South Pacific, one of our warships was out looking for Japanese warships.

The sea battle for Guadalcanal was in its final phase, the issue still undecided. Aboard the American vessel, a radar, like an invisible searchlight, probed the enshrouding darkness with its magical waves.

Suddenly the indicator on which radar registers its discoveries disclosed the presence of an enemy vessel more than eight miles away.

The big ship lifted its gun muzzles toward the stars. They flashed and thundered by salvoes.

The second salvo, despite the darkness and 16,000-yard range, landed squarely on the target.

Japanese Directly Hit

The American ships went on not only to win but to turn the battle for Guadalcanal into one of the most costly routs in Japanese history.

The British version of radar, known as radio-locator, matched in military results the heroic sacrifices of the handful of fighter pilots who saved England during the Nazi aerial "blitz" of late 1940. Land-based radar ringed England's coast and rode in its night fighter planes. Radar's unerring fingers picked up the range, direction and speed on Hitler's bombers far out over the water, sometimes even over Europe itself.

Assured of adequate forewarning of each attack, the handful of RAF heroes who saved the British Isles from destruction by air found it unnecessary to maintain incessant fighter patrols which would quickly have exhausted men and planes.

They rested until the foe approached and went into action at the last minute. It was this conservation of energy, machines and fuel which enabled England to fight back until the blitz collapsed.

One of the recent miracles of radar almost certainly is the Aluetians campaign. Despite the complete absence of official information on the subject, modern warfare obviously would be virtually impossible along that fog-encircled island chain without the aid of this new weapon to explore the way and report the hidden mountains and uncharted rocks which menace every movement of ships and planes.

The change in attitude of American officers toward the military potentialities of the Aleutians is one of the revolutions in military and naval thinking of the war in the United States. Only two or three years ago the islands were considered to be almost useless because of their weather, which is probably worse than any other weather on earth.

Now they are recognized as having great strategic value. Credit for the change in opinion must surely go to radar—the wizardry of which we may assume, has been profitably employed in clearing the short northern road to Tokyo.

Invaluable to Convoys

In the Atlantic, radar has been found invaluable in convoy operations. It enables task force commanders to maintain constant checks on the ships in their charge, despite darkness and bad weather. It keeps them fully informed, too, on the presence of surfaced enemy submarines for miles around.

The use of radar in convoy escorting closely approximates the original tactical purposes of the apparatus as outlined by Dr. Albert Hoyt Taylor, of the naval research laboratory, and an associate, Leo C. Young, in a memorandum to the Navy Department in September, 1922. They made the then revolutionary suggestion that with radio detection equipment, destroyers operating on parallel lines several miles apart could promptly discover the passage of an alien vessel between the lines "irrespective of fog, darkness or smoke screen."

Almost since the discovery of radio 40 years before, it had been known that large obstacles, a mountain or great building, caused distortion in the wave pattern.

But never before had it been recognized that so small an object as a ship would produce a similarly noticeable result.

That was the first discovery, the great principle, which the naval laboratory scientists contributed to the development of radar.

The next big forward step came in 1925 when Louis A. Gebhard, another associate of Taylor's, completed development of the first radio transmitting equipment embodying the electronic "pulse" principle now used in radar equipment.

Broadcasting of high-frequency pulses permitted the use of greater radio energy without blanketing out receiving equipment during the period of reception of a weak echo. It thus became possible for the transmitter to throw out a series of pulses [their speed is at the rate of eight times around the world in a second] against the iono sphere—or Kennelly-Heavyside layer the world's electrical roof abot 150 miles up—and for the receiver to pick up the reflected waves between each pulse.

That made possible the rapid, accurate and continuous indications of range.

As the Kennelly-Heaviside study progressed its results were reported in scientific journals of international circulation. It now is known that those reports prompted the British to undertake the work which led to their development of radio-locators — and presumably German scientists got their ideas about radio detection from the same articles. Whether the Japanese got their devices from the Germans or conducted their own development of a practical instrument for use in warfare is not known here.

Mr. Page and his associates began their work with the basic principles of radar, including Leo C. Young's pulse application and Louis A. Gebhard's early pulse experiments, and with a wealth of detail on how high-frequency waves and pulses behave when bouncing off of ships and airplanes.

Their purpose was to make a radio detection machine which would collect, automatically record and correlate data about a distant plane or ship, and come up quickly with the answer, showing position, angle and speed.

When Mr. Page's second set, his first conclusive radar production, was finished and put into operation, it gave "satisfactory results at long range," which is to say that it detected random airplanes to a maximum distance of five miles.

Sometime later a third set was completed which could shoot pulses down the Potomac River, and detect planes above the Naval Proving Ground at Dahlgren, Va., 40 miles from Washington.

By February, 1938, high-powered pulse radar equipment was in operation at the Laboratory—and planes were detected at a range of 50 miles.

Arrangements were made for mass production of radar in August, 1940, when Admiral Bowen realized that the nation was faced with limited production facilities and war was threatening on every hand.

While this work was going forward, a British technical mission showed up in the United States for an exchange of ideas with American scientists. The British conferred with Navy Department and Naval Research Laboratory men and it was then, for the first time, that the story of Britain's radio detection work became known to the United States Government.

British development actually was the work of Sir Robert A. Watson-Watt, Scotish physicist. He He began his research some years before the war, using as headquarters a hut and a truck near Daventry, the headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation. His wife was his first assistant. His work was carried out behind a screen of secrecy as great as that which prevailed in the United States and under the impulse of war dangers far greater than the United States then faced.

Protection for England

Watson-Watt's equipment provided his country with the radio wave wall around its coasts when the German air force tried to "blitz" England out of the war. Other equipment he made went into British night-fighter planes which helped greatly in the end to break the back of the Nazi aerial offensive.

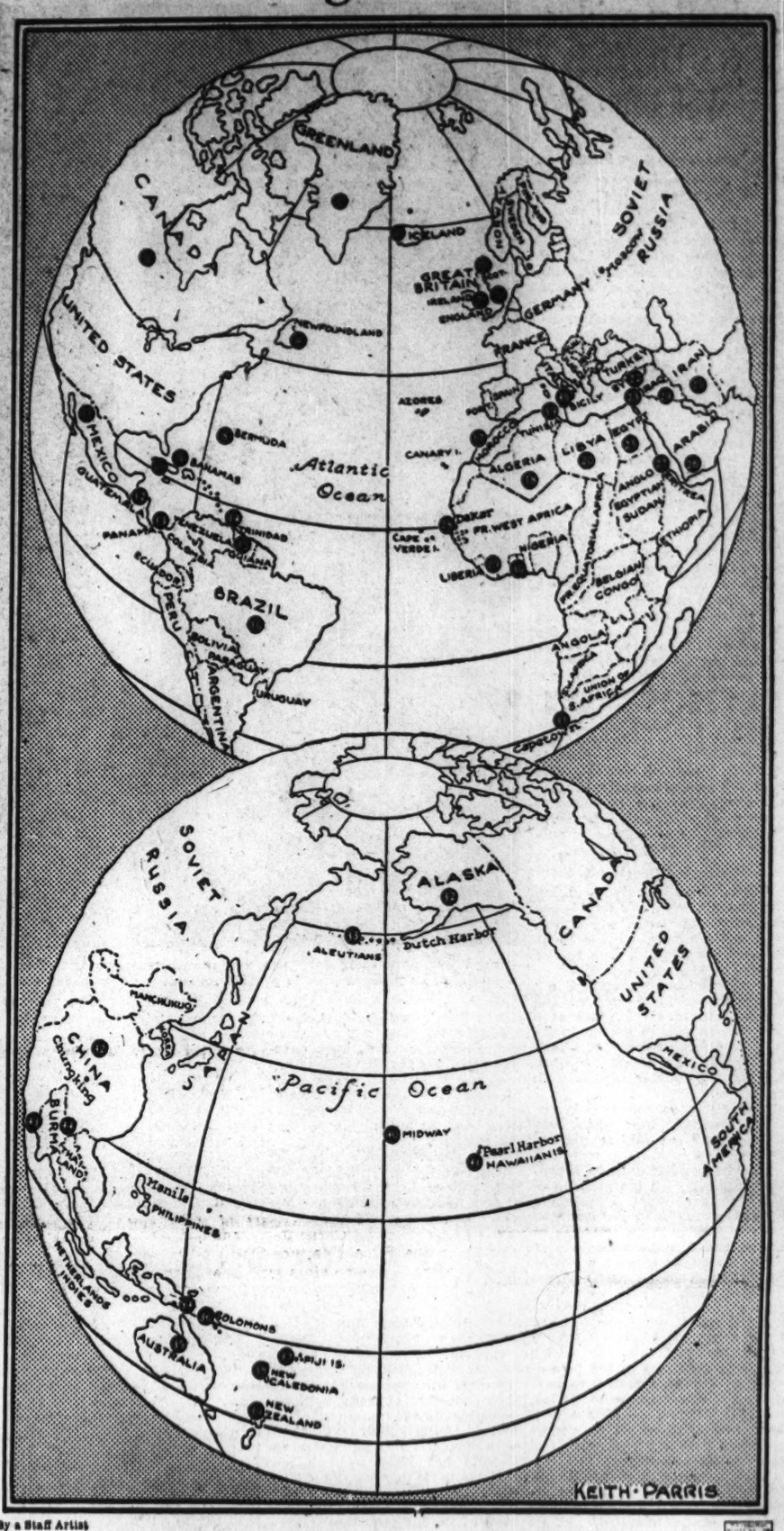
The British had to work against time and their progress in some phases of radar work was comparatively much more swift than that achieved in this country. In consequence the first American fighter plane to fly on actual combat mission with radio detection used British equipment. It was clumsy and not built according to the best rules of aerodynamics but it worked and it won—which was the test it had to meet.

While it is generally accepted as a fact today that both British and American radio detection equipment were and are superior to those of Germany and Japan, the Germans had sets in use early in the war. It is believed that the accuracy with which the German battleship laid its first devastating salvo on the British cruiser Hood in May, 1941, resulted from the use of radio devices.

Further evidence of the use of such devices on the Bismarck is found in the fact that a British plane which subsequently located the battleship and guided British warships and aircraft in for the destruction of the big new German capital ship was fired at and hit while it was still out of sight above the clouds.

Radar had progressed a long way from the original rude detection equipment used by Page and his naval research associates in creating the first modern instrument. It had even exceeded the first great visions of Taylor and Young back in 1922.

America Fights Global War



By a Staff Artist

United States Forces Go North, South, East, and West

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—From east to west, and from north to south, the world has become a giant fighting front for American troops. There are more than 40 announced localities in which the 2,000,000 troops now abroad have been operating. They are:

1. Greenland
2. Iceland
3. Canada
4. Newfoundland
5. Scotland
6. England
7. Ireland (northern)
8. Bermuda
9. Bahamas
10. Cuba
11. Mexico
12. Guatemala
13. Panama
14. Trinidad
15. Dutch Guiana
16. Brazil
17. Morocco
18. Algeria
19. Tunisia
20. Libya
21. Egypt
22. Syria
23. Palestine
24. Iraq
25. Iran
26. Aden
27. Eritrea
28. Dakar
29. Liberia
30. Gold Coast, Africa
31. Cape Town, South Africa
32. Alaska
33. Aleutians
34. New Guinea
35. Australia
36. Solomons
37. Fiji Islands and others
38. New Caledonia
39. New Zealand
40. Midway
41. Hawaiian Islands
42. China
43. India
44. Burma
45. Sicily

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Lady Beveridge Says Draft Is Welcome

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Registration of women for wartime service came as a great relief to the women of Britain, in the opinion of Lady Beveridge, who with her husband, Sir William, author of the much discussed "Beveridge Plan" for social security, is now in America.

When the recruiting of volunteers had to be abandoned by the Ministry of Labor, for registration of women between 18 and 45 so that they might be directed into jobs of national service which were most urgently required and to which the individuals were best suited, the change was welcomed. "The women were greatly relieved," Lady Beveridge said, "because the burden of selection was taken from them. They knew that what they had been directed to do was essential, and all they wanted was to be doing that which their country most required.

"You have to adopt a regulation of duties in wartime because of the exigencies of the occasion. Regulation and regimentation are necessary conditions of war service. But as members of a great social organization, we ought to be co-operative, and I think this discipline is likely to have far more good than bad results," she added. "Living together under discipline must teach the greatest of all virtues—tolerance. Tolerance of different opinions, habits, ideals. It is one of the virtues we shall have to cultivate in this brave new world."

Tolerance Developed

As though to impress her point, and speaking from her own broad and deep experience, she added, "It takes far more courage to be continuously tolerant, than to rise to some sudden emergency.

"I married at 20, started out raising a family, and came into the last war to take the place of a man just as women are doing today," said Lady Beveridge, who is the former Mrs. David Mair, an economist of equal distinction with her husband.

"Other women, other work, another war, yet how alike they seem today," she said as she explained she was here with her husband to gather data on a program dealing with the problem of providing maximum employment after the war. "We've just returned from a trip through the United States, and I've been profoundly interested by the women in towns on the Pacific coast where I saw them at work side by side with men at the Kaiser Shipyards in Oregon, and at other places. They were doing all kinds of jobs. I found, too, that this was raising the same problems in the care of children for the women who were doing this war work, as in the last war. But I found, this time, a very keen and effective set of women planning nursery schools and other welfare measures.

"Every woman owes it to herself to think in terms of social improvement. Bad housing conditions should not be tolerated. Let us think in terms of proper education for all, proper health services; let us familiarize ourselves with demands of this kind. Then we shall be ready for progress."

Lady Beveridge's own career has been a succession of jobs normally credited to men, such as highly important executive work in the Ministry of Munitions, the Ministry of Food, and for many years the position of Dean of the London School of Economics (the only school in the world devoted to the whole range of the social sciences).

Profit by Experience

To the question "will women retain the gains made during this war?" she replied in her decisive way: "It depends too largely on so much that is now obscure. But I can say that I don't think women will forget the lessons they have learned from the jobs they have undertaken. Whether they will want to carry them on or not will be an individua' decision. All won't make the same decision.

"But if I were asked what I think would be the way to solve the problem of the use of this great body of skilled women workers, I think it would be to open all jobs to men and women without discrimination. My inclination would be to think that ultimately a very small proportion of what used to be called men's jobs, now being done by women, would, under peace circumstances, be desired by women. The call of the home and the children would be too strong. That's my individual view."

Differences between England and America were entirely uninteresting to Lady Beveridge, but the strong similarities and basic agreements between them were of utmost import to her. "Our countries have so much in common," she stressed. "Fundamentally we are the same. We're built on the Christian religion. That binds. We both believe in the brotherhood of man and in the sanctity of human life and liberty. I should like to see a greater intercourse between our countries—see it grow more and more.

"Here interest in my husband's report has been keen. So many have expressed their enthusiasm for it, as well as their hope of seeing something like it worked out on American lines, we have been much gratified."

While Lady Beveridge disclaims having had much of a hand in the preparation of the Beveridge Plan, she says that she and her husband worked closely for thirty years when she served as Dean of the London School of Economics and he as a Director. Today they make their home in Oxford, where Sir William is Master of University College. Their marriage took place last December, so that this journey through the United States has been something in the nature of a second wedding trip, and—judging from her spontaneous enthusiasm for America (and her husband)—a very happy one.

Sir William and Lady Beveridge, who have been traveling in this country gathering data to be used in working out a postwar plan to provide maximum employment, and thus aiding reconstruction.

Canada's Woman Consul Advises Women to Study World Problems

Interest in Public Affairs—No. 1

This is the first of a series of eight articles, which will appear on this page on consecutive Tuesdays, dealing with the subject, "How Can Women Educate Themselves To Take a Greater Interest in Public Affairs?"

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently, for the first time in Canadian history, the Dominion of Canada established its own Consulate General in the United States, its first to be opened anywhere, and likewise breaking all traditions, was the appointment of Miss K. Agnes McCloskey as Consul. Never before has Canada had a woman diplomat and Miss McCloskey is the first of her sex to hold rank in the foreign service of her country.

It is Miss McCloskey's belief that women will play a large part in postwar reconstruction. "Many branches of endeavor which have been opened to women during this war will remain open after the war," she said.

"As yet there is no established route for aspiring young women to follow should they desire to enter the field in which I am engaged. Canada's foreign service is still young, and I cannot say whether there will be many postwar women following my steps. It is to be expected though, that the precedent now established of employing women in this work will be continued; and those chosen will probably be expected to enter the service through routine examinations the same as do men," she said. We talked while she relaxed briefly between appointments at her new headquarters in New York City.

Opportunities Many

"Women can be used in almost any of the divisions relating to countries abroad. They can be of assistance in legal departments, in trade, travel and all other branches where matters of economic or political developments are handled.

"I reached my own present position through what might be called the back door. I was not trained for this work, I just absorbed the knowledge necessary through my years of work in the Department of External Affairs," she continued.

The "back door" to which Miss McCloskey so modestly refers is a 35-year record of continuous hard work, during which time she taught herself an almost encyclopedic background of consular procedure.

Directly upon graduation from boarding school, she passed the necessary civil service examinations and began her first job in Canada's Department of External Affairs as a sort of odd-task office girl. Even then she commenced to lay the cornerstone for her present outstanding achievements; for any spare office moments were devoted to finding further tasks at which she could learn a little more of what went on about her.

Many a young diplomat in foreign service today owes much of his wisdom to this far-sighted woman who not only sat on the Personnel Board which selected him but also decided where he should be sent.

Diplomatic Work Possible

"In Canada, the regular examinations are now open only to men who are graduates of a standard university," she went on, "and similar qualifications will probably be required of women applicants in the future. It is quite conceivable that young women who have this educational background and who have been interested in foreign relations and progressed along these lines in Canadian service, may be absorbed into the ranks of diplomatic careers; for I believe that Canadian Civil Service personnel will be greatly increased after the war.

"In my opinion, women could also be valuable in making contacts from the service to women's social organizations.

"No general rules can be laid down for women who wish to train themselves for active participation in world affairs. The most important attribute is an intense interest in events of the day and a study of how they affect one's own country," she added.

"For young women who have a natural tendency in this direction there are two courses open by which they may prepare themselves for useful and important public work. One is by taking a general B. A. course at a university and afterwards postgraduate courses specializing in economics, political science, history, geography or international law. A valuable foundation in general world subjects can be gained through the B. A. course which should not be sacrificed for earlier specialization.

Initiative Important

"The other way is to enter an office in the Department of External Affairs and work gradually up. This latter course is the more arduous and lengthy one and it requires plenty of initiative" (a quality it is plain to see Miss McCloskey has found rich with reward).

"Absolutely essential too, are interest in one's work and devotion to duty whatever it may be, as well as a natural flair for some phase of the job. A woman must be also ambitious, not in a personal sense but in reaching out to grasp what her department stands for, how it links with other departments, and what relation it has to the government of the country as a whole."

Miss McCloskey further feels that vast fields will open up for women in postwar social service work and women would be well advised to prepare themselves now to meet this demand. In her opinion, the value of "women's intuition" cannot be overestimated, not only in field work but also in the rehabilitation of soldiers and the care and guidance of civilians unfitted by reasons of war for normal duties.

"In making this appointment, I think that the Prime Minister has paid a compliment to all women by opening up what I am hopeful will be larger fields in Canada's foreign service."

The second article, appearing next Tuesday, is an interview with Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers, member of Congress from the Fifth District of Massachusetts.

Old-Fashioned Elderberry in Favor Again

By Jason Almus Russell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Around the meadow bermes near my New England homestead, the elder bushes hang heavy with their panicles of saffron-colored flowerets in the month of July; and in August they are loaded with purplish-black berry clusters. Canada has later fruit, Kansas earlier. In fact, varieties of the elder are found wherever a suitable degree of moisture prevails in most of the States of the Union.

In wartime and peacetime for the past century and a half, many of my ancestors have employed their energy and ingenuity in picking our native fruits and berries, and using them in their daily diet or preserving them for the winter table.

Wild fruits were ever a welcome addition to the coarser farm "vittles" and homely country fare.

From elder wood, in bygone days, were fashioned by hand sap spiles; quills and bobbins used in hand weaving; veneer for furniture; and candle rods which held homemade candle wicking.

From the blooms came elderberry water and a distilled perfume, and the flowers were sometimes mixed with pancake batter as a delicacy. Young elder buds are pickled in vinegar like capers. On the August table used to appear elderberry pie, jelly, dumplings pudding, and relishes.

This summer and autumn all kinds of domestic fruit is scarce and expensive. And yet wild fruits and berries will be as plentiful as ever, and often may be had for the gathering.

One definite way of supporting the food conservation program is by the use of the elderberry.

Canned Elderberries
(Without Sugar)

4 quarts elderberries
1 cup water
4 tablespoons vinegar

Strip ripe berries from stems. Wash berries thoroughly. Place in preserving kettle and add water and vinegar. Bring slowly to a boil, stirring frequently to keep from burning. Boil a couple of minutes or until berries are all cooked up. Bottle and seal in sterilized jars.

Maple Elderberry Juice

8 cups elderberry juice
2 tablespoons vinegar. Add
1 cup maple sugar

Strip ripe berries from stems. Wash thoroughly. Boil the berries together with water in the proportion of two cups of water to eight quarts of elderberries until the skins are broken and the seeds have separated. Strain the juice through a jelly bag. Measure the juice. Boil gently with vinegar and sugar for 15 minutes. Pour into sterilized bottles and seal.

Elderberry Catsup

4 cups ripe elderberries
4 cups cider vinegar
1 small onion, chopped
½ ounce ginger
1 blade mace

Cover berries with cider vinegar boiling, and let stand over night. Press through a fine sieve the next morning. Add ginger, mace, and onion. Bring to a boil, simmer 10 minutes. Cool, strain, bottle, and seal.

Elderberry Pie

3 cups elderberries
1 tablespoon lemon juice
⅛ teaspoon salt
¾ cup sugar
½ cup corn syrup
2 tablespoons flour

Sift the dry ingredients together Stir in the berries. Sprinkle on the syrup. Cook (at 450° F.) for 10 minutes. Cook 30-35 minutes in deep pie plate with upper and low crust (375° F.).

Elderberry Purée

2 cups elderberry juice
1 teaspoon cornstarch
2 tablespoons cold water
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
¼ cup lemon juice
½ cup orange juice
½ cup sugar

Place juices in saucepan. When thoroughly heated, add cornstarch mixed with the cold water. Cook slowly until clear. Add sugar and grated orange rind. Place in refrigerator and cool before serving.

Elderberry Pudding Sauce

2 cups elderberry pulp
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon butter substitute
¾ cup powdered sugar
½ cup cooking syrup
1 egg white

Place pulp in a bowl. Add lemon juice. Stir in a tablespoon of sugar. Cream the butter, add remainder of the powdered sugar and cooking syrup; mix thoroughly. Just before serving, add the beaten egg white to the rest of the mixture. Serve, poured over plain cake.

Elderbloom Vinegar

1 gallon elderbloom flowerets, thoroughly dried from the dew.

Place loosely in a gallon jar. Cover with cider vinegar. Place in sun five or six hours. Strain through a flannel cloth. Bottle and cork for use.

Baked Elderberry Dumplings

1 cup elderberry pulp
1 cup sliced apples
½ cup sugar
⅛ cup cooking syrup
1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Cook together (425° F.) for 15 minutes.

Pastry for Dumplings

2 cups pastry flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons shortening
1 egg yolk
½ cup milk

Sift together dry ingredients. Add shortening, mixing it in well with fork. Add egg yolk to milk and add to dry mixture. Roll half of the dough one-fourth inch thick; cut into quarters; fit each quarter into a muffin pan ring (greased); fill with the fruit. Pinch edges together on top. Proceed until all the dough and fruit is used up.

This makes eight portions or dumplings.

Elder-Blossom Pancakes

1½ cups elder-blossom flowerets
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon sugar
2 cups flour
1 tablespoon powdered sugar
2 eggs
2 cups milk
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder

Remove flowerets from bitter stems, place in a bowl, sprinkle with lemon juice and sugar, and let stand for an hour. Prepare the pancake batter by sifting the dry ingredients together. Add the eggs well beaten, then the milk. Stir the batter well for good pancakes. Stir in the elder flowerets and bake on a griddle. One tablespoon of the mixture makes one pancake.

Century-Old Elderberry Recipe (Boston)

Elder Rob

Gather the elderberries when quite ripe, put them into a stone jar, tie a paper over the top, and place the jar in a pan of water; let it boil until the berries are very soft; strain them through a coarse cloth, and to every pint of juice allow half a pound of good brown sugar; put it into a preserving pan, stir it, and when it boils take off the scum and let it boil an hour.

Community Opens Houses to Army and Defense Wives

By Ardis Reiwald

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

If you live in an army or a defense town, what are you doing to help relieve the housing problem? Are you sitting smugly in your big house unaware that hundreds of women and children are tramping the streets trying to find a place to live? Or, have you awakened to the fact that it is your duty as a patriotic citizen to open your home to some of these unhoused guests?

I was in the former group, unconscious of the critical need for houses. I knew the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations in the city were making a plea for rooms and apartments, but I did not realize the seriousness of the situation, until one night when I was sitting in the lobby of a hotel while my husband attended a war bond rally. The lobby was swarming with people. I noticed a young woman with a fretful baby pushing through the crowd to the desk clerk. He glanced up at her and shook his head. She hesitated, then turning, came over and dropped down on the divan beside me. She was a pretty girl, but there were dark circles under her eyes and her clothes were rumpled. "I spent last night on this couch," she said more to herself than to me, "and I guess I'll have to stay here again tonight."

I was horrified. "Do you mean to say you can't get a room anywhere?"

She nodded, too tired to speak and gave the baby his bottle.

"Then why did you come to a town so crowded?" was my next tactless question. She turned her head slowly and looked at me for the first time. There was a sort of "you-wouldn't-understand" look in her eyes. "Because," she said with finality, "I intend to be with my husband just as long as he is in the United States."

That is the attitude of these young wives whose husbands are in the service or in defense work. They want to be with them just as long as possible. And who can blame them?

Of course, I took this girl and her baby home with me that night. The next morning I telephoned several of my neighbors, but none of them was willing to rent her unoccupied rooms. These women were not accustomed to having strangers in their homes. They were a little too smug, too secure, and untouched by the war. Suddenly, I realized I had been just as bad before I came face to face with an actual case. I probably never would have known the urgent need for housing accommodations, had I not met this girl and heard her story. If my good neighbors could really know what was going on in their city, I knew they would gladly help with this emergency, just as they were helping in the Red Cross and other war projects.

That gave me an idea. I would invite my neighbors in for tea and I would have some of these unhoused visitors as guests of honor. I telephoned the USO Traveler's Bureau and explained my plan. It was delighted to co-operate.

The next afternoon, when my neighbors arrived, they met my "honor guests" who had come out with the USO worker, and heard their stories. One was a mother who had three sons. One son was missing in action: the youngest was a Japanese prisoner and her oldest boy was in camp here in our city. Nothing could keep this mother from being with this third son while he was training. She told us that, the first night she arrived, she sat in the depot all night. The second night, she waited in a hotel for a room that might be vacated and wasn't. The third night, she slept on a lounge in a USO club room. It was then the most conservative neighbor on the street who invited this dear mother to be her guest while in the city.

An expectant mother told of coming to be with her husband, as he had made arrangements for her in the base hospital when the baby was born. But she had no place to stay until that time. The woman who lived across the street was going away for a month's visit, so she offered her apartment to this young wife.

My party that afternoon was a real success. The neighbors learned that my "honor guests" were women in their own circumstances with the same social background and had left comfortable homes to be near their beloved husbands and sons as long as they were in this country. More than half of them listed their spare rooms with the USO worker. And they are using the rent money to buy War Bonds!

One friend, who lived several blocks away, said she was going to have a similar tea and invite her neighbors in order that they might learn the real conditions and open their homes, too. That was the way a series of "housing teas" started in our home town and the result has been most gratifying.

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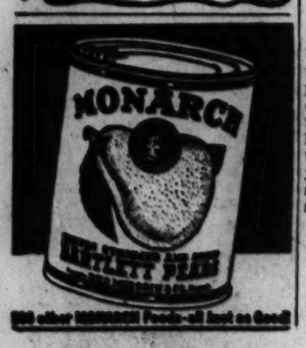

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Green Urges Longshoremen To Defeat Foes in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—The International Longshoremen's Association opened its five-day national convention at the Hotel Commodore here today on the note of 1944 politics with William Green, American Federation of Labor head, urging immediate organization to "keep at home" all members of Congress who voted to override President Roosevelt's veto of the Connally-Smith antistrike bill.

Mr. Green's denunciation of the Congressional blow at labor's "Bill of Rights" was applauded by an audience of 300 delegates attending the sessions and aligned the political policy of this national branch of labor with that of the Congress of Industrial Organizations which went on record Sunday, through its President, Philip Murray, "to prepare for the election of a more progressive Congress in 1944."

"We are determined to mobilize our particular power to oppose every member of Congress who voted for the Conally-Smith bill," Mr. Green said. "That's already decided upon as a part of the political policy of the A. F. of L.

"Let them know that they are going to be defeated if the laboring man has it within his power to do it. Six million members of the A. F. of L. have been penalized and insulted by the action of Congress in passing this reprehensible legislation. Be ready for the fight in 1944. Go back home and organize."

Citing President Roosevelt's assertion that 99 per cent of organized labor had "kept the faith" in its no-strike pledge for the duration, Mr. Green said that labor would continue to stand fast in the war production effort, but would "never acquiesce to any legislation that takes away in any degree the right to strike against injustice."

Joseph P. Ryan, President of the Association, is presiding at the sessions at which other opening speakers were Newbold Morris, President of the New York City Council, and Thomas A. Murray, President of the New York State Federation of Labor. Mr. Ryan's emphasis was upon the longshoremen's pledge to "work to the limit of physical endurance to see that General Eisenhower gets every ounce of material he needs to blast the Axis out of Europe."

Labor's Left Wing Hits Back At Communist Charge in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Political firing continued here in the midsummer preprimary battle between left- and right-wing elements of the American Labor Party, with the left wing in control of the New York County unit and out to capture the organizations in Kings and Bronx Counties, hitting back on the right-wing charge that it is a haven for Communist enrollment with the assertion that David Dubinsky, right-wing leader, "is a tool of those who are in opposition to the Labor policy of the President."

Meanwhile, the right-wing group, dominating the Party's state-wide executive, has set up a liberal and labor committee "to safeguard the American Labor Party," with headquarters at the Hotel Claridge offices of the state organization. Denouncing the efforts of American Communists "to seize our party and operate it as a political front for their own purposes" the committee takes its stand on a platform of "unwavering support of President Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies; vigorous prosecution of total war on all fronts towards decisive and speedy realization of the Casablanca unconditional surrender demands of the United Nations, and friendly relations with our ally, the Soviet Union, whose heroic army has punctured the Nazi legend of invincibility, and whose collaboration is essential for postwar world security."

Its inception was premised on the charge that active left wingers now include Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of the Communist Party National Committee and Vice-Chairman of the New York State Communist National Committee, and Paul Novick, editor of The Morning Freiheit and Secretary of the Bronx County Communist Committee.

The Liberal and Labor Committee is headed by Dean Alfange, Party standard-bearer in the 1942 Governorship race, with Alex Rose, State Secretary of the Party, Vice-Chairman, and Joseph V. O'Leary and Alexander Kahn, 1942 Party candidates for State Comptroller and Attorney General, respectively, as Secretary and Treasurer.

Congress Takes First Steps For Cushioning Coming Peace

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Congress, having liquidated the National Resources Planning Board, will consider other means of drawing postwar economic blueprints when it reconvenes in September, probably with principal emphasis on private enterprise and state and local controls.

Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, the House Democratic Whip, said today "plans must be made in the earliest possible time, else we will have widespread unemployment when the war ends."

Machinery for dealing with the problems was put in motion before last week's recess. The Senate set up a postwar planning committee headed by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, and the House Ways and Means Committee directed a subcommittee headed by Representative Walter A. Lynch (D) of New York to study legislation for meeting the peace.

Among measures already proposed are these:

1. By Mr. Lynch, to authorize appropriations of $85,000,000 for aid to States and localities in setting up postwar plans.

2. By Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California; to establish a National Commission for Postwar Reconstruction, composed of 10 members of the Senate and House and 29 associate members appointed by the President. The associates would be drawn from various civic, business, labor, religious, educational and professional organizations.

3. By Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois, to constitute a Senate-House Committee on Postwar Planning.

Congress killed the National Resources Planning Board, headed by President Roosevelt's uncle, Frederic A. Delano, by turning down the Agency's request for $1,400,000 and providing instead $50,000 for liquidation. It was understood the Agency's files contain a public works "shelf" that would involve expenditures running to approximately $6,000,000,000.

G-Girls of the FBI Don't Pack a Gun But Are Big Aid in Tracking Criminals

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) — The G-girls of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, packing not a gun but armed with latest weapons of criminology, are credited by G-man J. Edgar Hoover with giving "inestimable aid" to the grim business of tracking down wartime criminals.

They have snared deserters, broken codes and caught murderers and now, said the Office of War Information (OWI) the "growing army of women" in the FBI totals more than half the entire personnel of 13,000.

Listed as typical "women's work" in the bureau are such instances as these:

One sharp-memoried girl who filed "wanted" posters for the FBI in Washington dimly recognized a man her roommate had met at USO headquarters. A quick check next day revealed he was a Canadian Army deserter and he was soon arrested and returned to Canada.

Prison authorities sent a cipher to the FBI which girl laboratory technicians broke after hours of work, heading off a plot to smuggle hacksaw blades to prisoners.

The women in the FBI chemical laboratory used their scientific equipment to catch the murderer of a soldier in Alabama.

G-girls expert in handwriting nailed a letter with the closing "Heil Hitler" to Theodore Donay, who assisted Max Stephan of Detroit in the escape of a German prisoner, although Donay denied he wrote the letter.

The G-girls are working on telephone switchboards and teletypes (using a code the FBI says is the only unbreakable one in the world); in the mail room; as cryptographers, photographers, fingerprint experts, document examiners and toxicologists.

Drive for Waste Fats Still Far From Goal

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 13

American housewives turned in more waste kitchen fats during May—almost 8,000,000 pounds—than in any month since the salvage program started.

Salvage Director Paul C. Cabot of the War Production Board said that while "extremely gratifying," this record is still a long way from the goal. The monthly quota calls for more than double the amount collected—16,667,000 pounds.

Canadian Holidays Picked for Duration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Canada will observe six Dominion statutory holidays for the duration, exclusive of Sundays or an alternative weekly day of rest, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

In all matters relating to bills of exchange these six days, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas, and four additional days in Quebec, will be considered as legal holidays.

Seward Fights to Keep Place As Railroad Gateway to Alaska

WHITTIER, Alaska (AP)—This is the tale of a town still not on the map and of another town which is afraid it won't be.

The first is Whittier, the other Seward. The advocates of each are now engaged in a tug-of-war for which the prize is the honor and the very real financial advantage of being the railroad gateway to Alaska.

Seward has been that gateway, profiting from commerce and tourists, ever since the Alaska Railroad was constructed 25 years ago. Then, with the war, the town became a highly strategic spot, because by taking it an enemy could strangle most of the territory, starving out such other towns as Anchorage, Talkeetna and Fairbanks.

The railroad began there, running almost 500 miles north into the interior. It was virtually the only supply line for towns not reachable by water, which means most of the important Central Alaska towns. Even Anchorage, although it has a port, is closed by ice much of the year. Nome, not on the railroad, is cut off except for aerial transporation some eight months each year.

The beginning of the war ended this part of Seward's commerce, but gave it enough additional military business to cause a boom.

But the end was in sight. The Army fumed at freight delays, at insufficient docks, most of all at the vicious mountains over which the railroad track wound in its 100-mile route across the Kenai peninsula through six tunnels in something under three miles.

So the Government built two more tunnels between Anchorage and the coast which start almost 100 miles north of Seward and go straight through mountains and under glaciers for a total of 18 miles, to what is now this port of Whittier. They were completed last November, almost simultaneously with the opening of the Alcan Highway and the connecting Chickaloon Highway which ended the days of the Alaska Railroad as the only surface supply line for interior Alaska.

Seward was groggy. The new routes lessened military traffic through the town, American successes in the Aleutians lessened the necessity for heavy defenses. A heavy fire burned out a large portion of its business section. The town's newspaper and some other concerns quietly quit business. Wives and children had been evacuated to the comparative safety of the west coast during the early days of the war. As the new railroad line went into operation, fewer train crews stayed at Seward, fewer employees were necessary in the yards.

In Whittier a townsite has been laid out under Government control to prevent land speculation. Docks already are in operation and the railroad yards are being expanded. Freight handling facilities are already the equal of those at Seward, and plans are on paper for more.

Seward residents, almost to a man, are willing to admit that Whittier has an edge but are ready to fight at any suggestion that their town is finished.

Seamen Draft Jobs Program Of Postwar Period Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13 — The National Maritime Union, whose membership numbers 50,000 seamen, is out today with a postwar prospectus for labor that lists as major objectives a 40-hour week, a guaranteed annual income, unemployment insurance and old-age pensions.

The drafting and adoption of these objectives featured the closing session of the union's fourth biennial convention at the Manhattan Center here yesterday, with the attending delegates loudly applauding the program, which also calls for pensions for men disabled in the war, stabilization of wages, hours and working conditions for all unlicensed personnel on merchant ships. In addition, unanimous sentiment in favor of women workers on ships was voiced in a telegram to Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the War Shipping Administration.

"The needs of the war have brought labor, management and government together throughout our country in joint effort to preserve our nation and achieve victory over the Axis . . ." the plan reads. "After the war, labor, management and government co-operation will be even more necessary to realize the principles for which we are fighting.

"We want an industry-wide labor, management and government setup in the American merchant marine. We want a seat at the peace table after victory is won. We want full representation in the Government councils responsible for the operation of the American merchant marine."

Reaffirming the N. M. U. pledge not to strike, Joseph Curran, President of the Union, proposed and heard adopted a dedication to shipmates who have made the supreme sacrifice.

Included in convention indorsement was the Wagner-Murray-Dingall social security bill that broadens the scope of existing social legislation, as "another weapon of the democracies against the slavery of fascism."

Saga of Marine Endurance: 'I Was With the Trek to Viru'

Continued from Page 1

was just too late, but set the enemy on the trail. From then on, it was not only a question pushing through against time, but also of fighting the enemy which struck the rear of our column all the time, twice the first day.

From the outset, the trail itself was a foot-wide slough of mud, vines, pitholes, slimy swamp, and rotting vegetation. The men stumbled and slipped under the heavy load of machine guns, mortars, grenades, dynamite, and rifles. Up sharp slopes through countless knee-high streams which soaked clothing and filled boots with mud and water. Through swamps into which men sank to their hips and had to be pulled out and where sections of the column frequently separated and wandered until picked up. At such times it would have been easy for the enemy to ambush and wipe out the entire group. As it was, the column often held up and deployed to stand off attackers.

No Complaints

The men, who are really youths in their teens, never complained, and though they were near collapse from fatigue, laughed and joked as though at a picnic.

Crossing the river which empties at the head of Viru Harbor just before reaching the last night's bivouac, we were forced to wade through a mile-wide swamp and a crocodile-filled river neck-high with gear held over our heads, and then to slough through another mile-long swamp in the darkness.

Groups of men were lost in the dark and others were forced to hold hands and inch along.

Primitive Flashlights

Phosphorescent leaves stuck to the backs of the men ahead aided navigation in the inky darkness.

The swamp's exit was a precipitous slope so slippery that when one man slipped, the entire column would slide to the bottom.

It was only after such a harrowing journey that the men were able to throw themselves groundward where the day's hike found them and sleep in soaking clothes with no cover and usually with no supper. Each man was provided with two-days' ration of chocolate and a few tins of meat, but these gave out and the last two days were done on an average of one chocolate bar a man. Green river water was the only beverage.

At night wounded men from the rear-guard battle would catch up.

Led by Legend

Only the natives knew the trails and the second day out, a dusky guide informed us he never had traveled the trail but had heard of it by legend.

At one point, the trail used was one cut by an enemy group which was banished from the camp and forced to find its way back overland as punishment, it was learned later.

That the enemy knew of the approaching force was indicated by an incident happening to this correspondent the second day out when we began lightening our loads by abandoning all but vitally necessary gear, I jettisoned an emptied dispatch case by the trailside. The same case was found afterward on the person of a Japanese victim at Viru, filled with Japanese maps but still bearing the owner's name.

On the last day of the march—a day behind schedule but with no means of communicating the delay—the party marched three hours with no breakfast or water. The first ambush on the enemy's fort perimeter was encountered just before noon. Despite bandaged feet and battered and torn bodies, they swooped down upon the garrison with such ferocity that the enemy was forced to give way later to either run into the jungle, leaving packs behind, or jump over the cliffs into the sea.

It was apparent from enemy gun positions that the Japanese had reckoned according to standards of Japanese capabilities that no enemy could approach the rear by passing through the jungle and swamps. This feat, which is most typical of the type of jungle war the Americans are fighting in New Georgia is one instance where the enemy underestimated entirely the individual prowess of the American soldiers.

Home Front

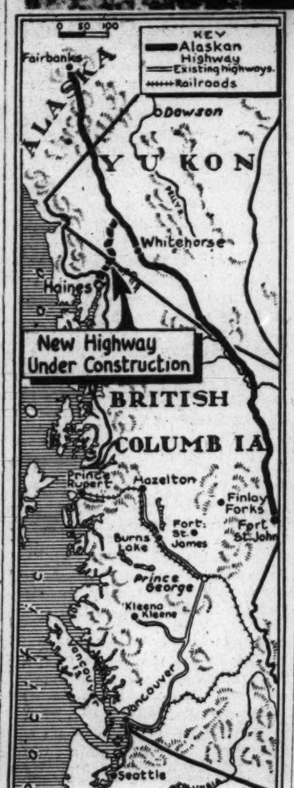
Continued from Page 1

complicated economic problems of inflation, rationing, subsidies, price controls, and the steps taken to keep wages and prices in line. Many of these steps—good in themselves—have been imposed from Washington without proper explanation, it is argued. The time has come to enlist the support of the white collar classes and other groups who will be most battered and bruised by inflation, in the fight on increasing living costs.

In this connection a House group, said to consist of 40 congressmen, has been organized by Representative Thomas A. Scanlan (D) of Pennsylvania, called the "Congressional Committee for the Protection of Consumers."

This group argues that there is a community of interest between farmers and consumers and that it is to their joint interest to halt inflation just as much as it is to their interest to win the war.

Alaska Road Branches Out



▲ United States Army from Harris & Ewing; By a Staff Artist

Link With Ocean to Speed Supplies for U. S. Outpost

Above: Type of road construction through virgin forests seen along the route of the Canadian-Alaskan military highway and its branches such as the one now building from Haines to a point 108 miles north of Whitehorse. Left: Map shows 145-mile spur highway from Haines on tidewater to main Alcan Highway.

U. S. Building Spur to Link Alaska Highway With Coast

Continued from Page 1

erness between the road crews, survey parties are staking out the right-of-way which the road will follow. Using bulldozers and power shovels where less than half a century ago ox teams and dog sleds were the only modes of transportation, the road builders have tackled a task fully as difficult and fully as important as was the construction of the Alaska Highway.

All-Year Supply Route

By linking the Alaskan Coast with the interior highway the Army will provide an all-year, inexpensive supply route to Fairbanks. Barges and freighters from Puget Sound will discharge their cargoes here to be picked up by a fleet of heavy-duty trucks for the haul to Fairbanks. Cheap water transportation from Seattle up Alaska's famed "Inside Passage" to Haines is expected to revolutionize Alaska's war economy.

Why wasn't this land-and-water route built in the first place, instead of the Alaska Highway? The Army has the answer to that—military security.

In the dark days just after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the nation's military planners had no guarantee that the coastal Inside Passage would remain open. No one knew where the Japanese would strike next; there was every possibility that they might attack Alaska's southeastern coast, cutting the marine transportation lines which at that time were the Territory's only link with the continental United States.

Safe Route First Need

The Continent's first need was a safe, inland route to Alaska—one which could not be bombed or attacked by ground troops. The Alaska Highway was the answer. But now, with the Japanese driven from Attu and isolated at Kiska, the threat against other parts of Alaska is much more remote. For many months a fleet of towboats has been hauling thousands of tons of road-construction equipment to Haines; this tiny village faces a future which well may see it become one of the most important ports in Alaska.

The idea of the Haines "feeder" road was nothing new when General O'Connor ordered construction to begin. The goldrushers of '98 followed the general route of the projected road when they struggled across Chilkat Pass on their way to the Klondike gold fields; an Army party surveyed the route as a potential railway thoroughfare in 1913. For the past 25 years Alaska's highway engineer, William Hesse, has consistently urged construction of a road from Haines to the interior. Mr. Hesse, who once called construction of the Alaska Highway "pouring money down a rat hole," saw to it that 42 miles of rough road were built and maintained by his Alaska Road Commission in the years before others were ready to utilize the route.

The Haines road also will supplement and to some extent replace the White Pass & Yukon Railway, the Canadian-owned line which toils 110 miles from Skagway, just seven miles north of Haines, across the Coastal Range to Whitehorse. This narrow-gauge railway, now operated by the United States Army, is doing a tremendous job of transporting equipment and supplies to the Alaska Highway, but it cannot come close to answering the ever-increasing tonnage demands. After the war, the Haines road may replace the railway altogether; if not, the road undoubtedly will force a sharp decrease in the freight rates charged by the railway

More Soft Coal Miners Decide To Go to Work

PITTSBURGH, July 13 (AP)—A few thousand more of the 14,000 idle soft coal workers in the "captive" mine region, source of high-grade coal for the war-busy steel industry, voted to return to work today on the eve of a Federal Grand Jury inquiry into the walkout, which has tied up many pits since June 20.

The main body of those agreeing to end the walkout are employed at four mines of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, in the Monongahela River Valley, where the strike has lasted the longest.

Approximately 4,000 went back yesterday, when for the first time in three weeks there were virtually no pickets out.

A meeting of the Gates Local of the United Mine Workers broke up in confusion last night after a proposal was made to vote to return to work. About 90 men from the 900-strong Palmer Mine of Frick voted after an hour and one half of debate to go back.

United States Attorney Charles F. Uhl disclosed officially for the first time yesterday that the Federal Grand Jury convening in special session here tomorrow will deal with the insurgent strike, which kept more than 18,000 men idle last week.

Mr. Uhl said the Federal Bureau of Investigation is conducting "an intensive investigation" to determine definite causes for continued refusal of many miners to return to work. If prosecution should develop under the recently enacted Connally-Smith antistrike bill, it would be the first time this law, enacted over President Roosevelt's veto, has been invoked.

Liberty Freighters and Sub Launched

By the Associated Press

Two Liberty Freighters and a submarine were launched yesterday at busy East Coast shipyards.

The John Wanamaker, named for the late Philadelphia Department store merchant, was the third freighter to go down the ways over the week end at the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyards in Baltimore.

Tuesday the same yards will launch the 10,500-ton James A. Farrell, bearing the name of the former President of the United States Steel Corporation.

At the Wilmington, N. C., yards of the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company yesterday the John Merrick, a Liberty freighter, was sponsored, honoring a Negro business leader, founder of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham, N. C.

Another Liberty Fleet vessel was named for a Negro leader, Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, last September.

The submarine, The Flier, was the eleventh launched by the Groton, Conn., plant of the Electric Boat Company within the past 20 weeks.

Big U. S. Check on Deposit To Pay Republic Steel

DETROIT, July 13 (AP)—A Government check for $1,642,225 was on deposit with the Clerk of United States District Court for the Republic Steel Corporation in payment for its Monroe [Mich.] plant.

The plant was taken over by the Government last November through the Defense Plant Corporation of America under the Second War Powers Act of Aug. 2, 1942.

9th U. S. Air Force Curtains Invasion

Continued from Page 1

battles as that of Kurst and Orel.

A study of recent headquarters communiqués indicates that Allied bomber losses are being held at an exceptionally low level despite reported Axis attempts to bolster fighter and antiaircraft resistance.

Such precision bombing as that necessary for Friday's destruction of the Axis Sicilian headquarters at Taormina shows how little resistance the enemy has been able to put up in southern Italian skies. The experience in Tunisia demonstrates that air superiority once established tends to grow quite rapidly.

Supplied With Airfields

If it were not for the tremendous job being done by the Ninth Air Force in conjunction with planes operating from North Africa the Allies could expect very strong air resistance from the enemy since Sicily is well supplied with airfields.

Thus is the limited plains area just southwest of Catania there are at least nine landing fields and two airdromes. These alone are almost as many as possessed in the entire northern half of Tunisia.

Although Berlin asserts that considerable German armored and motorized reinforcements are reaching Sicily in a steady stream, it is doubtful that this can be done without considerable loss.

The dock areas of Messina and Reggio di Calabria—the only feasible points for the movement of heavy reinforcements from the mainland to Sicily—are said to show greater destruction than after the earthquake of 1908 which virutally wiped out both cities.

Evacuation Difficult

Some observers believe that it will be just as impossible for the Axis to attempt the evacuation of Sicily as it was from Tunisia, although the Straits of Messina are but three miles wide instead of 90 as between Sicily and Tunisia.

It is pointed out that local air supremacy is still needed to assemble evacuation craft and that such Axis air control seems very unlikely in view of the systematic and successful destruction of main enemy airdromes in Southern Italy. Although an exact count is impossible, it is certain that fragmentation and demolition bombs dropped by Middle East heavy bombers knocked out on the ground several hundred Axis fighters and bombers which are now desperately needed by the enemy.

This achievement, accomplished during the past three months, has been done with negligible losses.

Each month has seen an appreciable rise in the number of sorties made by the Ninth Air Force planes whose strength in planes not only make it one of the strongest air units in the world but whose pilots have acquired a degree of skill, which would cause even greater devastation if turned against Nazi bases neafer to the Middle East.

Spain's Labor Head Rejects Plan For Monarchy Return

MADRID, July 13 (AP) — Labor Minister Jose Antonio Giron has rejected the plan that Spain return to a monarchy, a proposal fostered in recent months by partisans of Prince Juan.

Speaking at Manresa in the name of the Secretary-General of Spain's lone party, the Falange, he said the Spanish civil war was not fought for the return of old politicians and "infant prodigies." He said the nation could have no better chief than Generalissimo Francisco Franco. His speech was released yesterday.

He called on the party to oppose "all intelligent new poses under whose camouflage old systems, which we innocently supposed were blocked forever, are trying to return."

Plans for Alcazar

TOLEDO, Spain, July 13 (AP)—The Mayor of Toledo announced today plans for reconstruction of the famous Toledo Alcazar, where Nationalist troops were besieged from July 21 to Sept. 27, 1936, during the Spanish civil war.

In recent years the ruins of the old fortress had been preserved as a civil war memorial by order of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Sicily Vital to Air Control Of Northern Mediterranean

Continued from Page 1

investment in the attempt to retain it.

The large number of Italian troops on the island have been stiffened by the forces the Germans have steadily built there, but at the same time the difficulties of the defenders have been greatly increased by the bomb damage done to the ferry facilities between Sicily and the Italian mainland, as well as to the island's internal communications.

The final stages of the Tunisian campaign showed conclusively how unwilling are even the crack German troops to continue fighting once the odds are stacked up heavily against them.

In the present case, however, it is clear that Sicily is more important to them strategically than their positions in North Africa ever were.

The delay of the defenders in launching counterattacks was only to be expected since they would need to make sure of the direction of the main Allied attack before committing themselves.

In the Tunisian campaign the Allies deferred their main offensive until they had available so many men, so much material, and such a degree of air superiority that successful resistance against them was a forlorn hope.

This policy proved to have immense persuasive powers upon the Germans and Italians. It is the policy with which the Axis has to reckon again now and will have to reckon in the later stages of the war to which the invasion of Sicily is a prelude.

Jury Indicts Shipyard Staff After F. B. I. Fraud Probe

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—Indictment of the Sullivan Dry Dock & Repair Corporation of Brooklyn and five officers and employees on charges of fraud and submitting false claims in the building and repairing of ships for the Navy and Maritime Commission was announced today by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Mr. Biddle said the indictment, in five counts, was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Brooklyn after an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Along with the return of the indictment, Mr. Biddle said, United States Attorney Harold M. Kennedy filed a civil suit to recover penalties and double the amount of overcharges alleged in the indictment.

Building and Repairing

The individuals named were listed in the announcement as Anthony J. McAllister, Herbert Krauss, and William Watson, each a Vice-President and Director of the Company; Walter Krauss, Treasurer and a Director, and Leslie H. Finlay, an administrative employee.

The company has a shipyard and drydock in Tebo Basin at the foot of Twenty-Third Street in Brooklyn. It has been building PC boats (sub chasers) for the Navy and has been altering, converting and repairing ships for the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission under both the cost-plus system and negotiated contracts.

Mr. Biddle said there has been no accurate estimate of the alleged overcharges to the Government, but that the F. B. I. investigation indicated more than $100,000 was involved.

The indictment charges a conspiracy in which Walter Krauss, Mr. McAllister, and Mr. Watson allegedly voted "large and excessive salaries, bonuses and other compensation" to Herbert Krauss, Mr. Finlay, and Mr. Watson and to others who were named as coconspirators but were not indicted, the Attorney General said.

It is further alleged, Mr. Biddle said, that "part or all" of this money was "kicked-back" to Mr. McAllister and Walter Krauss.

Charges of Fraud

Mr. Biddle said it was charged that the individual defendants and others filed fraudulent expense accounts and then paid back some or all of the money to Mr. McAllister and Walter Krauss, and that they incorporated false and fraudulent salaries, bonuses, expense and other compensations in billings, vouchers, invoices and claims which were submitted to the Navy and the War Shipping Administration for payment.

Among the overt acts alleged was the voting of salaries of $75,000 a year to Mr. Watson, Herbert Krauss, and Mr. Finlay, a large portion of which, Mr. Biddle said, the Government charges was "kicked back" to Mr. McAllister and Walter Krauss.

Four of the counts carry a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and $10,000 each, while a fifth has a maximum penalty of two years and $10,000.

Alabama Newspaper 'Freezes' Circulation

By the Associated Press

Tuscaloosa, Ala., July 13

Bruce Shelton, Publisher of the Tuscaloosa News, announced the News would "freeze" its circulation until further notice after the War Production Board order reducing the newsprint supply to daily newspapers.

"No new subscribers will be accepted by us except as replacements for old ones," he said. "As things now stand, we can serve all present subscribers without reducing the quality of our publication. We regret the necessity of this act but know of no other answer to the problem."

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All Rooms with Private Bath
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In the Rocky Mountains
A Delightful Place, Only 33 Miles from Denver
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE
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NO EXTRA CHARGE for TWO IN A ROOM
Room rates from $2.75 TWIN BEDS $3.50 All with private bath
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Coffee Shop • Dining Room
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HOTEL SAVOY
CORNER SIXTH & GRAND
LOS ANGELES

STILLWELL HOTEL
Fred G. Day, all private baths. Famous for hospitality. 2 blocks to Third Church.
338 S. GRAND, Downtown LOS ANGELES

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Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person: $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00, two persons; without bath: $2.00, one person; $3.00, two persons. CHARLES A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

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500 Rooms
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Eight banquet halls. Excellent Coffee Shop.

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HOTEL CHASE
Lindell at Forest Park
SAINT LOUIS

ENJOY THE BEST FOOD IN ST. LOUIS
HOTEL Lennox

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Sales (to noon) 500,000
Previous day's sales 1,054,120
1943 volume to date 179,198,852
1942 volume to date 55,456,201

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Monday 52.07 Prev. day 52.5
Month ago 50.3 Year ago 37.0
1943 high 52.5 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	62½	62	62½	+ ½
Acme Steel (3)	1	57	57	57	+ ½
Adams Exp (.15g)	18	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ½g	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Addressog-Mult 1	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	13	65¼	65	65½	+ ½
Alaska Juneau	127	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Ala & Vicks 6	1	76	76	76	+3½
Alb&Sus 7.45g	10	102	102	102	+1⅝
Allegany Corp	186	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Allegany pf xw	32	27	25½	27	+1⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	75	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+1⅛
Allegany pr pf	6	43⅜	43	43	+ ⅛
Allegh Lud 5.70g	17	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Indust (½e)	2	11	11	11	+ ½
Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	162½	162½	162¾	
Allied Mills ½g	2	22⅜	22½	22⅜	+ ⅛
Allied Strs .45g	35	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	4	42¾	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem ½g	1	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Amal Leo pf 1¾k	9	24	24	24	+1
Amerada Pet (2)	18	65½	65¼	65¾	+ ⅜
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1¼e	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+1
Am Bank N .40g	1	17⅜	17½	17⅜	
Am Bosch (½e)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	7	43½	42	43½	+1⅝
Am Cable & Rad	8	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Am Can (3)	1	90½	90	90	
Am Car & Fdy 2g	135	40⅛	39	40½	—2⅜
Am C&F pf 10½g	2	79⅞	77⅞	77⅞	—2½
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	3	23¾	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
Am Ch&C pf 5	20	115	115	115	
Am Chicle (4a)	150	111½	111½	111½	
Am Cry Sug ½g	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6	20	100½	100½	100½	
Am Export L (1g)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Am & For Power	9	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
Am FP 5&pf 1.65k	4	76	76	76	+ ⅛
Am FP 5?pf 1.92k	2	84	84	84	—1
Am & FP 2 pf	11	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
Am-How $5 1½g	1	34½	34	34½	+ ½
Am Hide&Leath	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	69	67¾	69	+ ⅝
Am Ice	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	81½	81½	81½	+1
Am Internat ½g	9	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	29	15⅛	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½k	15	107	104⅜	105½	+1⅛
Am M & Fdy .40g	21	15	14⅝	15	
Am Metal (1)	18	24½	23¾	24½	+ ½
Am Metal pf 6	5	120	120	120	+ ⅜
Am News 1.80	320	22	21¾	22	
Am Pow & Light	10	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	21	42	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	21	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	75	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Am Rolling M .40g	26	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	530	67¾	67	67⅛	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	120	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	18	43¾	43	43¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	70	157	156	157	
Am Snuff (1.80g)	5	43½	43	43½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	25	27¼	26¾	27⅛	
Am Stores (¾ag)	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	1	17	17	17	+ ½
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	3	30½	30	30	— ½
Am Sug pf (7)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ⅜
Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	156	155⅞	156	
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	62¾	62¾	62¾	+1
Am Tobacco B (3a)	6	65	64½	65	+ ¾
Am Tob pf (6)	210	146¼	145½	145½	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	35	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ¼
Am Viscose (1g)	14	47¼	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	103	8½	8	8	—1¼
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	—1¼
Am Woolen	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	64	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Am Z pr pf 3¾k	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
Anaconda Cop (1g)	139	29⅛	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ½g	70	29	29	29	
Anchor Hock .30g	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Andes Copper (½g)	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅞
APW Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Armour Del pf cld	3	110⅞	110⅛	110⅞	+ ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	1	111⅜	111⅜	110⅝	
Armour Ill	23	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	97	62	61⅝	62	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pf	10	66	66	66	—1
Arnold Const (⅛)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	10	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	80	92	92	92	+1
Assd DG 2pf 7	50	90	89	89	+1
As Ins pf Cld(5)	120	103½	103½	103½	— ¼
Atch T & SF 4½g	80	64⅜	62⅝	64⅜	+2½
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	85	84¾	85	+ ⅜
Atl Coast L 1¾g	23	35⅜	35	35	— ⅛
Atl G & W I (3e)	4	27½	27	27	— ⅛
Atl Refining (.30g)	16	26¾	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4	20	111	111	111	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (1ag)	24	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	
Atlas Pow 1½g	860	67¾	66½	67¾	+1⅜
Austin Nichols	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅜
Aust N pr A 2k	1110	63	57½	63	+6
Aviation Cp (.10g)	33	⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾ag	30	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	26	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	14	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Bangor&A pf 5k	100	53½	53	53½	+ ⅛
Barber Asphalt	40	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅞
Barker Bros (1ag)	3	11⅜	11½	11⅜	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	9	18½	18¾	18½	
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	8	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Bear Crm pf 5	80	104	103¾	104	+ ¾
Beech Creek (2)	50	33½	33¼	33½	+1½
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	11½	11½	11½	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	3	16⅛	16	16	
Bendix Aviat 1½g	9	37⅞	37½	37½	
Benef In L (.60g)	3	17	17	17	
Ben L Lv pf 2½	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	
Best Foods (.80g)	18	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	30	65	63¾	65	+1
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120	120	120	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	2	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅜
Black&Decker 1.60	5	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	27	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
Blitz & Laugh ½g	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1e)	14	18½	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	5	54½	53¾	54½	+1⅜
Bon Ami A 4	1	53	53	53	+1
Bond Stores 1.60	13	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	2	28⅛	28	28	
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	38½	38	38½	+ ⅜
Boston & Maine	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Bower Roll Bear 1g	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
Bridgeport Br ½g	22	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
Bklyn & Qu Trans	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	2	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ½g	8	20	19¾	20	
Bucyrus-Erie ½ag	13	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
Budd Mfg	44	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	260	111⅝	110⅝	111¼	+2
Budd Wheel (1ag)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Buffalo Forge .90g	4	17¾	18⅝	18⅝	
Bullard Co (1g)	2	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Burlins Mills .70g	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Bush Termin't .20g	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Bust TB pf1½k	200	78½	77⅞	78½	+1⅝
Butler Bros .30g	11	10	10	10	
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	28½	28	28½	+ ½
Butte Cop&Z ⅛e	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
Byers AM pf 7	70	81	80	80¼	
Byron Jackson ½g	3	22½	22¼	22½	
Calif Pack (1½g)	36	30½	29⅝	30½	
Calif P pf 2½	80	54	54	54	+1
Callahan Zinc Lead	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calum & Hec .45g	103	8½	7⅝	8	
Campbell Wy ½g	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Can Dry G Ale .60	35	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
Can Sou Ry 3	50	35	35	35	
Canadian Pacific	46	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
Capitol Adm A	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3)	40	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Care C & O (5)	200	95¼	94¾	95	
Carpenter Stl 1½g	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	2	121½	121	121½	+1½
Case (JI)pf (7)	70	144	142	144	+2
Caterpil Tractor 2	13	51⅞	51¼	51¾	+ ½
Celanese Corp (1g)	3	39½	39	39	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	140	105½	105	105	
Celanese 7 pf 7	100	117	117	117	
Celanese pr pf 7	140	125¾	25½	125½	— ⅛
Celotex Corp (1½)	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
Cent Aguirre 1½	7	21	20⅞	21	
Cent Foundry .10g	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½	40	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Cent RR NJ	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Cent V Sup 2½e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
Cerro de Pas (4)'	20	40⅜	39½	40⅜	+1
Certain-teed Prod	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	470	51½	50½	51½	+1⅜
Checker Cab	20	30	28	30	+2½
Ches & Ohio (3)	53	47⅝	46⅝	47⅜	+1
Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	+2½
Chi & E Ill	6	8	8	8	
Chi&E I A 1.50g	8	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	8	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¾e	12	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½g	10	13½	13	13	+ ⅛
Chi Nwst Tool (2)	10	20¾	20¾	20½	
Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Childs Co	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Chile Cop (1g)	90	29½	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
Chrysler Corp 1½g	14	84¼	83⅞	84½	+ ⅞
City Ice & F 1.20	12	14⅜	14½	14⅜	
City&F pf 6½	60	104	102⅜	104	+1¼
City Invest	200	51½	50¾	51½	+ ⅞
City Stores	5	7	7	7	
Clark Eq 1½g	5	38½	37½	38	— ½
Clev E I pf 4½	50	114	114	114	
Climax Mol 1.20a	12	43¾	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
Clett Peabody 1g	15	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
Clett Pea pf 7	10	146½	146½	146½	
Coca-Cola (3)	10	119¼	114¾	119¼	+5¾
Coca-Cola A 3	10	63½	63½	63½	+1
Colgate-Palm-P ½	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	31	17⅞	27⅜	17⅞	+ ½
Col & South	20	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Col & So 1pf	60	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	60	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ¾ag	6	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Col Br'cast A .60g	21	24½	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
Col Br'cast B .60g	12	24	23	24	+1⅛
Colum G & E	46	4¾	4½	4½	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	7	71⅝	71½	71⅝	+ ⅛
Colum Pict (1ag)	6	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	96	96	96	July12
Comi Credit (3)	5	41½	41¼	41⅞	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	21	43¾	43¼	43½	— ⅛
Comi Solvents ‡30g	178	15¼	14¼	1 ¼	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	105	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf (3k)	11	67	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
Commwlth Ed 1.05g	37	16½	16⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
Conde Nast (1ag)	5	10⅜	10	10	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	6	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	3	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	
Con C pr pf 6½	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
Cons Coppermin	75	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	46	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)		103½	103¼	103½	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	30	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
Cons Vultee (1g)	13	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	7	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	11	13½	12⅞	13½	+1
Consol Coal pf 2½	2	37	36½	37	+1
Consm P pf 4½	80	102	101¾	101¾	— ¼
Container Corp ¾ag	4	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	32	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Cont Baking pf (8)	2	106	106	106	—4
Cont Can (½g)	7	35½	35	35	
Cont Dia Fib .45g	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
Cont Motors .30g	27	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	11	36½	36	36½	+ ½
Cont Steel (½g)	2	27	27	27	+ ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	9	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
Cop'wd S pf 2½	100	50	49¼	50	
Corn Exch 2.40	22	46	45⅞	46	
Corn Prod (2.60)	12	60¼	59½	60¼	+ ¼
Coty Inc (.15g)	24	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Coty International	11	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	23	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	140	106	105½	105½	+ ⅜
Cream of Wh 1½ag	2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½g	8	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ½ae	6	29⅞	29½	29½	+ ⅜
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	46	46	46	
Crown Zeller (1)	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	130	94¾	94½	94¾	+ ¼
Crucible Stl (2e)	22	36¾	36	36⅝	+ ⅜
Crucible Stl pf (5)	3	80⅞	80¼	80⅞	+ ⅜
Cuban-Am Sug ⅜ae	13	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	13	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	20	73	72¾	73	+ ¼
Curt P pr pf 1½k	9	34⅜	33¾	33¾	— ⅞
Curtiss-Wright 1e	121	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	5	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer 1½g	4	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	4	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
Deere & Co 1.35e	14	40⅞	40⅛	40½	
Del & Hudson	24	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	43	9⅛	8⅞	9	
Den & Rio GW pf	6	1½	1½	1½	
Det Edison .90g	18	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	100	35½	35	35½	
Diam Match 1½	4	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ½g	3	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	3	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	
Dixie Cup (1ag)	3	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
Dixie C A 21½	90	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ¾ag	3	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
DomeMines h1.20g	38	18¾	21	21¾	+ ⅞
Douglas Aircraft 5e	6	66½	65½	65¾	— ½
Dow Chem (3)	2	147½	146¾	147½	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1g	26	34¼	33	33	
Dunhill Int	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Duplan Corp .30g	3	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
du Pont deN (2e)	23	158¼	157	157¾	+2¼
du Pont pf (4½)	3	127½	127	127	— ½
Eastern Air L	5	42¼	42	42	— ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	4	165½	164½	165½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	45	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Edi Bros Strs .80	1	17½	17½	17½	
El & Mus Ind .06g	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	2	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (½ag)	8	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
El Power &Lt	17	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	15	66	64¾	64¾	—1
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	4	69⅞	68¾	68¾	— ½
El Storage Bat (2)	1	42	42	42	+1½
Eng Pub Service	63	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
EngPS $5 pf 5	120	82	81¾	81¾	—1
EngPS$5½pf5½pf	40	83¼	83	83¼	+ ¾
Eng PS $6 pf 6	30	90½	90½	90½	—1½
Equit Off Bldg	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Erie RR (½ag)	10	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct ½ag	45	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	7	51¼	50¾	51¼	+ ¾
Eureka Vac Cl ¼ag	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Evans Products	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	10	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
Exchange Buf .15g	2	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
Fairbanks Morse 1	4	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	12	26½	26	26	
Fed'L&Traction¼ag	10	19⅝	19¼	19½	
Fed L&T pf (6)	50	103	103	103	
Fed M&Smelt .2g	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .20g	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40g	3	25	25	25	
Fed D S pf 4¼	30	95¼	95	95¼	+ ½
Fid P Fire 1.60a	6	48⅞	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
Firest T&R 1½g	14	42	41½	42	+ ¾
Firest T&R pf 6	1	112½	112½	112½	
First Nat Strs 2½	4	38¼	37½	37½	
Flintkote ½ag	14	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs (1)	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Food Mach .70g	5	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	11	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+ ½
Freeport Sulph (2)	4	37⅜	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co .(20g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair (Robert) ½e	10	3½	3½	3¾	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g	50	30½	30	30½	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind ½ag	14	6	5⅞	6	
Gen Am Inv .40g	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Gen Am Trans 1g	2	47½	47½	47½	
Gen Baking .45g	10	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Baking pf 8	20	143	143	143	— ½
Gen Bronze .30g	10	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	5	7	7	7	— ⅛
Gen Cab'r A	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Gen Ch pf 5½k	30	55⅛	55¼	55⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar	2	29½	29½	29⅞	
Gen Elec (1.40)	82	30⅞	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (.80g)	7	43¾	43	43½	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½g	60	115	114⅝	115	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	3	97⅜	97¼	97¼	— ¼
Gen Motors (1g)	59	56	55¾	56	+ ¼
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	130¾	130¾	130¾	
Gen Out Advert	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Gen Prec Eq ½g	4	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	14	1¾	1½	1¾	
Gen Ry Signal ¼ag	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Gen Real&Util	1	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Refract .60g	8	22¼	21¾	22	+ ¼
Gen Shoe ¾ag	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½k	280	90	89¼	89½	+ ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½g	1	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R 1¼g	1	87⅛	87¼	87⅛	
Gimbel Bros (.15g)	21	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	— ⅛
Glidden Co (.60g)	9	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
Gold&Stock T 6	1	95⅜	95⅛	95⅛	
Goodrich (BF) ½ag	19	41	40½	41	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	3	101	100⅞	101	+ ⅛
Goodyear Tire 1½g	24	40½	40⅛	40½	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	6	108¼	108	108¼	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	3	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Granby Con M .60	17	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Grand Union	26	17	16½	17	+ ½
Granite C $ 17½g	8	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	36	36	36	
Gt Nor Ry of 1g	177	32	30¼	32	+1⅛
Gt West Sug 1½g	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
Gt West S pf 7	10	150½	150½	150½	
Gobel (Adolf)	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	3	3	3	
Green (H L) (2g)	8	48¼	47⅜	48¼	+ ½
Greyhound Corp (1)	6	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Prices to 2:55

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100 Aero Sup B (.30g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100 Ainsworth (½g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Alum Ltd pf (6)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Am Wrt Pap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Appal El P pf (4½)	106	106	106
1800 Ark Nat Gas	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
6100 Ark Nat Gas A	10⅛	10	10⅛
300 Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
200 Aro Equip (.70g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Art Met Wks (.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000 Atlantic C Fish (½g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Atlas Corp war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2100 Atlas D Forge (½g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Atlas Ply (.60g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3100 Automat Prod (½g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Auto V Mach (¼g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Axton-Fish A	89	89	89
400 Babcock & Wil (½g)	24	24	24
50 Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	39	39	39
600 Baldwin Loco war	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
900 Barium Sta Stl	2⅝	2¼	2¼
1000 Barl & Seel A (1.20)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
100 Basic Refract (.20g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
900 Beech Aire	15¼	15	15⅛
1000 Bell Tel Can h8	132	132	132
10 Berk & Gay Furn	1¼	1⅛	1¼
3500 Bliss (E W) (2)	14½	14¼	14½
800 Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	48½	48¼	48½
100 Braz Tr L&P	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
400 Brewst Aero	5¼	5¼	5¼
800 Bridgpt Mach	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400 Brill B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000 Brown F&W (.10e)	3½	3⅝	3½
300 Brown F&W A (1k)	15	15	15
300 Brown-F Dist	14	14	14
100 Buf N&EP pf	1½	15⅞	16
6300 Bunk Hill & S (1)	12½	12½	12½
500 Burry Biscuit	4	3⅞	3⅞
1600 Calamba Sug	5¾	5¾	5¾
100 Cal El Pow	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100 Callite Tung (.20g)	6⅛	6	6
2100 Can Marconi (h.04g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
3100 Cap City Prod (½g)	13¼	13⅛	13¼
75 Carrier Corp	17¼	17¼	17¼
200 Carter (JW) (.60)	8½	8¼	8½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
350 Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1000 Long Is Ltg (20a)	2	2	2
25 Long Is L pf B	48	48	48
400 Loudon Pack st	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2600 Louis L & E (.20g)	9	8⅞	8⅞
50 Lynch Corp (2)	36½	36⅛	36½
700 McWill Dredg (½g)	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝
200 Memph N Gas (.30g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
25 Mer & M S pt pf (3)	27	27	27
200 Merritt-C & S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Mesabi Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Metal Tex (.10g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Mich Bumper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Michigan Sug	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 NY P&L $6 pf (6)	105	105	105
20 NYShpbldg (1½g)	18¼	18	18¼
20 NYStaE&G pf (5.10)	109	109	109
5900 Niag Hud Pow	3⅛	3	3⅛
400 Niag Hud 1 pf	80¾	80	80¾
700 Niag Sh Md B (.10g)	6	6	6
300 Niles-Bem-P (1g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
150 Nor Am L&P pf	76¾	76¾	76¾
100 Nor Am RayB (1g)	32¾	32¾	32¾
40 N Ind PS 6 pf (6)	101	101	101
20 N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	109	109	109
700 Nor Sta Pw A	8	7⅞	7⅞
300 Ogden Corp (¾g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
175 Ohio Brass B (.70g)	22	22	22
10 Ohio Ed pf (6)	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Ohio Pow pf (4½)	113	113	113
10 Osio PS 7 pf A (7)	112	112	112
400 Pac Can (1)	13½	13½	13½
100 Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	35	35	35
100 Pac G&E 5½s pf (1⅜)	32	31½	32
12400 Pantepec Oil Ven	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1700 PrkrsbrgR&R (½g)	17⅞	17½	17⅞
1200 Pennroad (¼e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
20 Pa P&L $7 pf2(7)	98½	98½	98½
150 PaWat&Pow (4)	67¾	67½	67¾
1200 Phila Co (.45g)	8¾	8¼	8¾
4800 Phoenix Sec	25¾	24¾	25¾
2900 Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
320 Pitts&Lake E (2½g)	65½	65	65
100 Pits Metallu (¾g)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
200 Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	95½	95	95½
100 Potrero Sugar	8¾	8¾	8¾
100 Premier Gld (h.06)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Pressed Met (¼g)	7	7	7
800 Prod Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400 Prosperity Co B	8½	8¼	8¼
150 PugSdP&L $pf (5k)	116½	116¼	116½
300 Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	74¾	74	74¾
25 Pyle-Nat (1)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
20 Quaker Oats pf (6)	155	155	155
1200 RKO opt war	2	1⅞	2
100 Rwy & Lt Sec (.30g)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 West Va C&C (½e)	10⅞	10½	10⅞
1000 West Air Lines	9¼	9⅛	9¼
150 Wey'berg Shoe (¾)	12	12	12
100 Willson Prod (.80)	12	12	12
1100 Wright Harg (h.30)	3	3	3

Total stock sales today estimated 385,000 shares; year ago 54,738 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
47 Am P&L 6s 2016	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
1 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
9 Ark P&L 5s 56	108	107⅝	108
18 As Elec 4½s 53	73¾	73½	73½
1 As G&E 5s 50	22½	22½	22½
22 As G&E 5s 68	22¾	22½	22¾
21 As G&E 4½s 49	22¾	22¾	22¾
13 As T&T 5½s 55 A	83	82¾	83
1 Bickfords 6½s 62	104	104	104
2 Can Nor P 5s 53	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Cen Ill E&G 3¾s 64	107	107	107
51 Cen St El 5½s 54	37¼	36⅞	37
25 Cen St El 5s 48	37¼	36⅞	37¼
16 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	55½	55	55½
10 Cities Ser 5s 58	95¼	94⅞	95
20 Cities Ser 5s 50	97	97	97
14 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	96	96	96
49 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	97	96½	97
6 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103¼	103⅛	103¼
17 East G&F 4s 56 A	89	88⅝	88⅝
63 Elec P&L 5s 2030	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
6 Fla P&L 5s 54	105¼	105	105
11 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98⅝	98½	98⅝
6 Gen Pub S 5s 53	101½	101½	101½
6 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
12 Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	108	107¾	108
6 Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	106	105½	105½
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	102	102	102
1 Ill Pow&L 5s 53	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54 B	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Ind Svc 5s 50	89	89	89
1 Intera Pow 5s 52	52½	52½	52½
1 Intera Pow 5s 57	85	85	85
2 It Sup Pw 6s 63 A	39	39	39
1 Jacksony Gas 5s42 st	66	66	66
15 Kentucky Util 4s	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Lou P&L 5s 57	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Metro Ed 4s 65G	112	112	112
2 Minn P&L 4½s 78	106	106	106
71 Nebr Pw 4½s 81	110¼	110¼	110¼
20 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102	101¾	101¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
1 Wash Wat P 3½s 64	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 W News Un 6s 44 st	82	82	82
5 Danish Con 5½s 55	49½	49½	49½
9 Rio de J 6½s 59	27	27	27
58 Russian 6½s 1919	6	6	6
30 Russ 5½s 1921	6	6	6

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(sd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (c) Cash or stock. (d) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank....July 15
East Boston Savings Bank....July 15
Eliot Savings Bank....July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury....July 15
Wilder Savings Bank....July 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank....Aug. 2
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank....Aug. 2
Franklin Savings Bank....Aug. 5
Massachusetts Savings Bank....Aug. 5
Boston Penny Savings Bank....Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank....Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings....Aug. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank....July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea....July 20
Brookline Savings Bank....Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank....Aug. 10

Asks Tax-Free Reserves For Smaller Firms

NEW YORK (AP)—Dewitt Emery of Akron, Ohio, president of the National Small Business Men's Association, has suggested that tax legislation permit business to set us a tax-free reserve fund equal to 3 per cent of its annual sales up to a volume of $1,000,000 to guarantee employment after the war.

"A tax-free reserve for smaller businesses would make money available for reconversion immediately after the war stops," Mr. Emery said, "and would help avert a depression period."

He made his proposal at a press conference during which he discussed problems of small manufacturers now engaged in producing war orders, many of whom were provided with government funds to convert to war work but who have no reserves for reconversion purposes after the war.

"So as not to deprive the Treasury of revenues now," Mr. Emery said, "we propose that the tax-free 3 per cent reserve fund be invested in a special issue of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing government bonds, which would become both interest bearing and negotiable at a stated date following the end of the war."

Mr. Emery said that at least one small manufacturer had made elaborate plans for quick conversion to the manufacture of civilian goods after the war, and that such plans in no way interferred with his present full-time war work.

"We can solve most of the postwar problems without help, except the primary one of capital," Mr. Emery said. "Management can't make money in the postwar period while labor is unemployed. And unless sufficient reserves are provided out of current earnings we can't plan thriftily for the future."

Sub-contracts held by small businesses on war products are being fulfilled efficiently and without confusion, Mr. Emery said.

Many smaller businesses engaged in civilian production and which do not hold war contracts are liquidating their assets and going out of business, Mr. Emery said, with the greatest rate of closing being recorded in retail trade outlets, particularly among grocery stores.

President Approves Bill Releasing Silver For Essential Uses

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has sent the Treasury's huge stockpile of silver to war by approving a bill which authorizes the Treasury to make the greater portion available at 71.11 cents an ounce for war uses and civilian production.

Allotments of this silver are to be made by the War Production Board (WPB) and the amount is limited to the surplus not needed for redemption of outstanding silver certificates.

A similar bill, with the price fixed at 50 cents an ounce, was filibustered to death in the Senate during the closing days of the 77th Congress. The successful proposal was one of the first to be offered to the present Congress—in the Senate by Theodore Green (D-R. I.) and in the House by Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.).

The Treasury Department said its stock of free silver amounts to 1,252,659,026.5 ounces of which 699,819,332.8 ounces are on loan to the Defense Plant Corporation, a Federal agency. The free silver total, the Treasury said, is listed in the general fund at a cost value of $591,405,379 which would indicate that the Treasury would make a substantial profit on sales at 71.11 cents an ounce.

Boston Stocks

July 13

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	112	112	112	112
4.50a	Bos & Albany	100	100	100	98½
2.00	Bos Edison	31¼	31	31¼	31
..	Bos & Me pr pf	28¾	27¾	28½	28¾
..	Bos & M st A pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
..	Bos & M st B pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
..	Bos & M st C pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7½
.50a	Copper Range	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6¼
2.25a	E G&F pf	36½	36½	36½	36¼
4.50	E G&F pr pf	56	56	56	56
..	E M St Ry	8⅛	8¼	8¼	8¾
3.00a	EMSR 1st pf	117	115	115	115
..	E Mass A	19½	19½	19½	19Z
1.00	Employ Group	33½	33½	33½	33½
.20a	Int'l But Hole	8½	8½	8½	8¼
.20a	Lamson	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
..	Mass Util Assoc		1⅛	1	1⅛
.35a	Narr Rac Asso	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5½
..	Nat Service	10	10	10	3c
2.75a	N E T&T	102½	102	102½	102
..	North Butte	67c	66c	67c	58c
6.00	Nor RR (NH)	100	99	99	100
..	Old Colony RR	40c	40c	04c	30c
..	Quincy Min	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
..	Suburb Elec	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
3.00	Un Twist Drill	31½	31½	31½	32
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71¾	71⅝	71¾	71¾
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	46	46	46	46
..	Utah M & T	30c	25c	30c	24c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Rock Island Shows Sharp Gain

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad reported net income of $3,424,748 in May against net income of $4,000 in May, 1942. Net income for the first five months this year was $13,783,068 against $3,304,348 in the like 1942 months. May net income in 1942 was after deducting $500,346 for payments of fees and expenses allowed by court ordered to various claimants in reorganization proceedings.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6½	7½
American Barge Line Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Hardward Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Manufac 5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Wringer Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
(Amoskeag Company)	[illegible]	[illegible]
(Amoskeag Company pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Appleton Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Applied Arts Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arlington Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Automobile Banking Corp A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Wharf Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown Co pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell A S Co Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Railway Signal A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapman Valve Manufac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coos Bay Lumber Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cornell Dubilier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic Finance Corp pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Draper Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dwight Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Corporation pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exolon Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Family Loan Society Inc	22	24¼
Family Loan Society pf A	43	47
Food Fair Stores Inc	20½	22
Frfuit of the Loom	15¼	16⅝
General Fire Extinguished	22½	24¾
General Macchinery	9⅝	10¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	38½	41½
Goodall Worsted Company	12½	11¾
Graton & Knight Co	87¾	91¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	30	32½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	33	35
Great Northern Paper Co	53¼	..
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	16	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	2¼	3
Harrington & Richardson	12	13
Haskelite Mfg Co	16½	17¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16⅜	18
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅞	22¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	24¾	27
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	33¾	35¾
Hooker Electro Chem	6⅞	7¾
International Machine Tool	37	37
Keith George E Co	8⅜	9⅛
Kendall Company	16⅝	18⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	35	37
Landers Frary & Clark	20½	21⅞
Lincoln Stores Inc	107	
Lincoln Stores 7	89½	92¼
Long Bell Lumber Co	104	108
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	40⅝	43¾
Marathon Paper Mills	59⅝	63
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	40¾	43
Merck & Co	113	117
Merck & Co 4½ pf	40¾	44¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	63¾	
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	19¾	22¾
Metal & Thermit Corp	[illegible]	10½
Millers Falls Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashawena Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashua Manufacturing Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Chemical & Mfg	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Shirt Shops	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newmarket Manufac Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nicholson File Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonquitt Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Finance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panhandle East Pipe Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parker Appliance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth Cordage Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy Mkt C&W 5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remington Arms Co Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sanford Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Submarine Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tampax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Triumph Explosive Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Elastic Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Envelope Company	172	117
US Envelope Co 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	[illegible]	30¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	[illegible]	11
Warner & Swasey Co	37¼	39¾
Warren Bros Class B	9⅞	10⅞
Warren Bros Class C	45¾	48½
West Point Manufacturing	14	15
Wickwire Spencer Steel		

*Ex-dividend; †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	111¼	115¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Water G & E $3 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston Ltg & Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamaica Water Supply	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Rochelle Wat pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	[illegible]	[illegible]
No States Power Del 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
No States Power Del 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Power 4½ pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Service Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Service Ind 5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Service Okla 5 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester Gas & El pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Diego Gas & Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sierra Pacific Power Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tampa Electric Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Ry & Elec units	[illegible]	[illegible]

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17¾	19¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	31	
Brockton Gas Light	6⅛	7
Central Maine Power 6 pf	104½	109½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	114½	119½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	88½	
Conn Light & Power	36½	39
Eastern Utilities Asso	22⅝	24¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅞	2½
Fall River Gas Works	21	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	35¾	38½
Green Mountain Power pf	66¾	70¾
Hartford Electric Light	48¼	51¼
Haverhill Electric	23¼	26
Haverhill Gas Light	12	13⅝
Holyoke Water Power	15⅝	17½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	26	
Lowell Electric Light	25¾	27½
Lynn Gas & Electric	72	75¾
Mass Power & Light pf	14¾	16½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30¼	32¼
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17⅞	19½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47⅝	49¾
N E PublicServ $7 pr ln	74¾	78¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	70¾	74½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	20⅝	22½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	19⅞	21⅝
Newport Electric	18⅞	20½
Providence Gas	6⅞	8
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106	111
R I Pub Serv pf	31¼	34
Rockland Light & Power	7⅜	8⅝
Springfield Gas Light	16½	17½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	
Western Mass Companies	24½	26½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¾	21
Bank of New York (14)	356	368
Bankers Trust (1.40)	47¾	50
Brooklyn Trust (4)	81½	86¼
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	96¼	99¾
Chase National (1.40)	37¼	39¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	45¼	47¾
Commercial (8)	195	205
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	17⅛	18⅝
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	45⅝	47½
Empire Trust (3)	74	78
First National (80)	1440	1480
Guaranty Trust (12)	302	310
Irving Trust (.60)	14	15
Kings County (80)	1390	
Lawyers Trust (1)	29¼	32¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45⅝	48¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52⅝	54⅞
National City (1)	34⅞	36⅞
New York Trust (3½)	86½	90½
Public (1½)	33¾	35¼
Title Guaranty Trust	5⅛	6¼
United States (60a)	1220	1270

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants National (12)	[illegible]	[illegible]
†New England Trust (20)	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Rockland (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Shawmut (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pilgrim Trust (4)	[illegible]	139
Second National (4)	[illegible]	[illegible]
†State Street Trust (8)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Trust (.80)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Trust pf (.80)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster & Atlas (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	31⅞	44½
Continental Illinois (4)	98⅝	102⅞
First National Chicago (10)	343	353
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	31¾	34

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	127½	133½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aetna Life (1.20a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural (3a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Alliance (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Casualty Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Equitable (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Insurance New (½a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Re-Insurance (1g)	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Surety (2½)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore-American (.20a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston (16)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden Fire (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of New York (½g)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut General Life (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Casualty (1.80a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal (1.40)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fireman Fund (3a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firemen's Newark (.40)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin Fire (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Reinsurance (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glens Falls (1.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Globe & Republic (½)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great American Insurance (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover (1.20)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford Fire (2a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Home Insurance (1.20a)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestead (½g)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insurance Co North America 2½a	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knickerbocker (½)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland Casualty	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	74½	78
Merchants&MfsofNew York (.40)	7⅝	8½
MerchantsFireAssociation (1½a)	48⅝	51¾
National Fire (2)	62½	65½
National Liberty (.30a)	9⅛	9¾
National Union (3a)	188	198
New Amsterdam Casualty ½g	27⅝	29⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	33¼	35¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46¼	48¾
New York Fire (.80)	15⅛	16⅞
North River (1)	24⅝	26½
Northeast Insurance	5⅛	6¼
Northern (3a)	104½	109
Pacific Fire (5)	105½	110½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty Company	11⅞	13½
Phoenix (2a)	90¾	94¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13¾	15¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	35⅝	37⅞
Rein Cor New York (.075g)	5⅛	7⅜
Republic Insurance Co Tex(1.20)	26⅛	28¼
Revere(P) Insurance(1.20a)	25⅛	27⅛
St Paul Fire&Marine (8a)	301	311
Seaboard Surety (½g)	51¼	53¾
Security (1.40)	36⅝	38⅝
Springfield (4½a)	131	136½
Standard Accident	69⅞	73⅛
Travelers (16)	491	506
U S Fidelity & Guarantee (1a)	37⅞	39⅞
United States Fire (2)	52	54⅞
United Sttaes Guarantee (1.60a)	75½	80½
Westchester (1.20a)	34⅞	36⅞

a-Also extra or extras. e-Paid last year. g-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.58	3.86
Amerex Holding	22.875	24.375
American Business Shares	3.39	3.71
Axe Houghton Fund	13.70	14.73
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.13	103.26
Boston Fund	17.14	18.43
Broad Street Investing	27.92	30.18
Bullock Fund	17.01	18.65
Canadian Investment Fund	3.09	3.75
Century Shares Trust	28.39	30.53
Christiana Securities Co	2420.00	2520.00
Commodity Corp	3.32	
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.00	37.75
Dividend Shares	1.35	1.48
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.10	21.50
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.13	14.05
Equitable Invest Corp	30.07	32.33
Equity Corp $3 pf	31.375	32.375
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.33	19.83
Fund Investors Inc	21.68	24.05
General Capital	32.27	34.41
General Investors Trust	5.20	5.60
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.34	21.87
Incoitutional Sec: Bank Group	.84	.93
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.23
‡Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	......	28.17	S-1	......	37.82
B-2	......	26.91	S-2	......	14.60
B-3	......	19.09	S-3	......	11.53
B-4	......	10.54	S-4	......	4.98
K-1	......	17.85	K-2	......	19.63

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	94.90	..
‡Loomis Sayles2nd Fd	39.60	..
Maryland Fund	4.45	5.05
Mass Invest Tr	21.15	22.74
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.44	11.23
Mutual Invest	11.21	12.14
Nation Wide Voting	1.31	1.43
New England Fund	12.62	13.60
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.75	18.375
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	13.43	14.44
Quarterly Income Shares	6.40	6.90
Railway & Light Sec	13.375	14.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.78	4.15
Scudder Stevens & Clark	91.03	92.87
Spencer Trask Fund	14.43	15.34
State Street Invest	80.06	86.03
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.41	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.75	.84
Wellington Fund	16.51	18.15

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	6.375	7.125
Corp Tr AA mod, acc mod	2.75	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.80	..
Diversified Tr C	3.70	..
Diversified Tr D	5.85	6.35
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.98	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.81	5.55
Nation Wide Sec	3.70	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.875	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.12	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.72	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.69	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.39	..
Super of Am Tr AA	3.43	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.00	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.76	..

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	3.125	3.50
First Boston Corp	11.875	13.50

*Ex-dividend; †Sales prices as of 1 p. m.; ‡Bid=3 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	123	128
Liberty Aircraft	11⅛	12⅝
N E Airlines	7⅞	8⅝
Piper Aircraft	5⅛	6⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅞	8⅞

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	98¾	101¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109½	
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	91¾	94½
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	108¼	
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101½	104¼
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98⅜	99¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	98½	101¼
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	98¾	100¾
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	98	100¾
Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	100¼	102½
So Bay Cons	5	1950	79¼	82¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101	
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¾	108¼

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat:					
Chicago	1.46¾	1.45½	1.46	1.45½	
Minneapolis	1.38⅝	1.37¾	1.37¾	1.37¼	
Kansas City			1.38⅞	1.37⅞	
Winnipeg	1.09½	1.08¼	1.09½	1.08⅞	
Sept. Wheat:					
Chicago	1.46¾	1.46	1.46½	1.45⅞	
Minneapolis	1.39⅝	1.38⅝	1.38¾	1.38½	
Kansas City	1.39⅝	1.38⅞	1.39⅛	1.38⅝	
Dec. Wheat:					
Chicago	1.48	1.47¼	1.47¾	1.47¼	
Minneapolis	1.41⅝	1.40⅝	1.40⅝	1.40⅝	
Kansas City	1.40⅝	1.39⅞	1.40¼	1.39¾	
Winnipeg	1.10½	1.09¼	1.10	1.09½	
July Oats:					
Chicago	.73	.72¼	.72¾	.72⅝	
Minneapolis	.68	.67¼	.67⅞	.67⅜	
Winnipeg	....	....	.51⅛	.51⅛	
Rye, Chicago:					
July	1.13⅞	1.13⅞	1.12	1.12⅞	1.13½
Sept.	1.11	1.11⅞	1.09⅞	1.10⅝	1.40⅞
Dec.	1.12¼	1.12⅛	1.11⅞	1.11⅞	1.21⅛
May	1.13⅛	1.14⅝	1.13⅝	1.13⅞	1.13⅝

Wool

Grease

July	....	....	....	101.0n	101.0
October	....	....	....	97.5n	97.5
December	....	....	....	95.5n	95.5
March	91.5	91.5	91.5	89.0b	90.0

Tops

July	134.3	134.3	133.0	132.0b	137.0
October	134.3	134.3	133.0	132.0b	134.2
December	131.0	131.0	131.0	130.5b	132.4
March	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.0b	125.0
May	121.0	121.0	119.5	119.5b	120.7

n—Nominal. b—Bid.

Cotton

July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Black Pepper

Closing prices, July, Sept., Dec., 6.63 bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

†October	....	....	43.35	43.95

Potatoes

November	3.04	3.03	3.04	3.05

†No. 2 contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Canada's World Currency Plan Bases Voting Power on Quotas

NEW YORK (AP)—Canada has joined the United States and Great Britain as it put forth its own version of a postwar currency mechanism designed to make foreign trade easier in the years following the war.

This third set of proposals, coming on top of a U. S. Treasury version and one sponsored by J. M. Keynes, British economist, which was believed to have the support of the exchequer, sets aside one of the important provisions of the American scheme—a virtual veto power of the creditor nations like the United States and Great Britain over any internationalized postwar monetary control body.

But it proposes an international credit-granting agency which is designed to help some of the debtor nations — including, apparently, some of the present Axis enemies —over the after-war hump where they will need foreign currencies to buy goods abroad.

The Canadian experts called their proposed new monetary scheme a "clearing union."

An International Pool

It is designed, as were the British and American plans, as an international pool of foreign means of payment for the participating countries, a method of providing British and Peruvians, for instance, with dollars to pay for American machinery exports, and of making pounds or pesos available for Americans who want to buy British or Peruvian products.

The plan, which was called "provisional and tentative in character" by J. L. Ilsley, Canadian Finance Minister, as he presented it to the House of Commons at Ottawa, is regarded by the anonymous Canadian expert who collaborated on it as a compromise between the American and British plans.

It calls for an international lending agency with a capital of $8,000,000,000 originally and a possible $12,000,000,000 eventually, which will be designed not merely to take care of immediate postwar currency problems but to provide permanently better money machinery to facilitate trade between nations.

The clearing union, which proposes to create a new currency which so far is called merely "the unit," and will be equal in value to 137 1/7 grains of gold—about $10 U. S. currency—will be primarily an international foreign exchange control fund like those now operated independently by the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and the Axis countries.

Chief difference in the Canadian proposal and the earlier plans of Britain and the United States are the capital up to $12,000,000,000 compared with $5,000,000,000 in American scheme and as much as $25,000,000,000 in the British suggestion, and the stronger voting power of small debtor nations.

Based on Agreed Quotas

The two provisions are intertwined, since the voting power of the participating nations and their contribution to the capital of the union are to be based, under the Canadian plans, on an agreed "quota."

The Canadians fail to define exactly how these quotas are to be arrived at, except that they are to be based on the amount of foreign trade done by each of the member nations and their general economic position.

Their plan merely provides that the quotas shall be agreed upon in advance by the participating countries.

Under the American plan most important decisions are to be made by a four-fifths vote, while the Canadians contemplate majority votes on most questions.

The American proposal thus gives big creditor nations, like ourselves and the British, a virtual veto power over actions which would affect postwar credit-granting schemes.

The Canadian proposal is so indefinite that the question of veto power cannot be determined until the "quota" formula is more closely defined.

It appears obvious, however, that its tendency is to cut down the voting strength of the larger creditor countries.

The credit union would gain its control over the relative values and supplies of currencies in relation to each other by being empowered to use its resources to buy and sell the various national monies at prices previously agreed on by the members of the union.

It would also be allowed, within agreed limits, to lend to nations needing it the currency of any country participating in the plan, or to borrow currency held by one or more of the member nations when that currency was needed by some other country to make a foreign payment.

Makes Transactions Easier

These broad powers thus attack at the heart the problem which has plagued all countries since the last war.

The essence of this problem can be described this way:

Dollars are no good to pay a British textile manufacturer for his woolens. Pounds sterling are no help to a middle western farmer selling wheat.

Thus, any country which consistently sells more abroad than it buys, or buys more than it sells, gets "out of balance" on its current accounts with the rest of the world.

These disequilibriums in the past have usually been met by a change in commercial policy, by lending abroad (by countries which have money owed to them and must make the means of payment available to their debtors) or by borrowing abroad (by debtor countries which must acquire some other country's national money to pay their debts).

The Canadian plan, as with the earlier British and American ones, is designed to make these transactions easier.

The credit union can tide debtor countries over temporary difficulties, especially right after the war when many nations will be able to do no business abroad if left to their own resources, because they will have no foreign currencies.

The Canadians regard their plan as anything but a cure-all and see such temporary extensions of credit as only a stop-gap.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

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United States and Canada
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Boston Had Its Classic Hero Roles

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Remembering that Max West of the Braves in 1940 and Ted Williams of the Red Sox in '41 were All-Star Game heroes, Boston's baseball faithful waited by their radios with a certain amount of anxiety for a play-by-play description of the engagement this evening at Shibe Park, Philadelphia.

Through a last-minute hunch, Manager Bill McKechnie of the National League started Max West in right field against the Americans in the eighth annual classic at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, back in '40; and Bill's strategy bore early fruit when the big Boston player clouted a three-run homer in the final inning. The final score was 4-0.

Williams' Homer

The following summer at Detroit the American League was trailing, 5-3, going into the last of the ninth. Then, suddenly, Joe McCarthy's crew struck in typical Yankee fashion. Keltner singled, Gordon singled and Travis walked, filling the bases. Joe Di Maggio forcer Travis for the second out, Keltner scoring. The stage was thus set for a dramatic moment, and Ted Williams did not disappoint his pals. He clouted one of Claude Passeau's pitches against the front of the upper right field stands for the ball game, 7-5.

West and Williams have temporarily departed from the scene for reasons obvious to all of us, but the Hub is not without its possible All-Star heroes at Phillie. Bobby Doerr, still on the crest of his record-shattering errorless streak at second base, certainly deserves a chance to play. McCarthy a year ago played his own Joe Gordon at the keystone bag throughout, ignoring Doerr. This McCarthy practice of keeping most of his starters in there through the nine innings is not popular and should be abandoned.

Three Pitchers

Along with Doerr, the Hub has Tex Hughson, Oscar Judd and Al Javery at Shibe Park tonight, although their chances of appearing are none too bright as this is written. Hughson belongs because he normally is one of the game's leading pitchers. But of late he has been treated in a rather rough manner. So has Judd, the southpaw. Billy Southworth, manager of the Nationals, watched Javery lose a 3-0 decision to the Cardinals here on Sunday.

There was a time when this All-Star Game was a test between the Yankees and the National League, because the A. L. nine was dominated by New York players. But tonight it will be the Cardinals against the American League.

Above the enthusiasm of the All-Star show at Phillies is the roar of the revolt at Brooklyn. The story there is long and somewhat confusing, but all seems to agree that Leo Durocher's days in the Dodger managerial seat are numbered. Leo's grip on his players is growing weaker by the hour. His claim that he was misquoted, thereby trying to throw the weight of the dispute into the lap of a newspaperman, did not help him in the eyes of his men—nor, of course, with the critics. Leo even threatened to resign, contends one writer, but then backed down. The revolt has not ended.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Dodgers open a series at Braves Feld on Friday . . . They may have a new manager by then . . . The American League has 15 new men in this All-Star Game, the National 12 . . . Billy Herman and Mel Ott are the veterans of the N. L., each having participated in nine games. Bill Dickey is high man for the A. L., with seven appearances . . . This is Billy Southworth's debut as a classic manager . . . The boys in press row have made the Nationals favorites, but there should be no favorites in a game of this kind . . . Anything can and usually does happen.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	48	24	.667	
Brooklyn	47	34	.580	5½
Pittsburgh	38	35	.521	10½
Cincinnati	39	37	.513	11
Philadelphia	34	42	.447	16
Boston	32	40	.444	16
Chicago	35	43	.434	17
New York	30	46	.395	20

Results July 12

No games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	43	30	.589	
Detroit	38	34	.528	4½
Washington	40	37	.519	5
Chicago	35	36	.493	7
St. Louis	35	37	.486	7½
Cleveland	35	38	.479	8
Boston	35	39	.473	8½
Philadelphia	34	44	.436	11½

Results July 12

No games scheduled.

Boston Batting

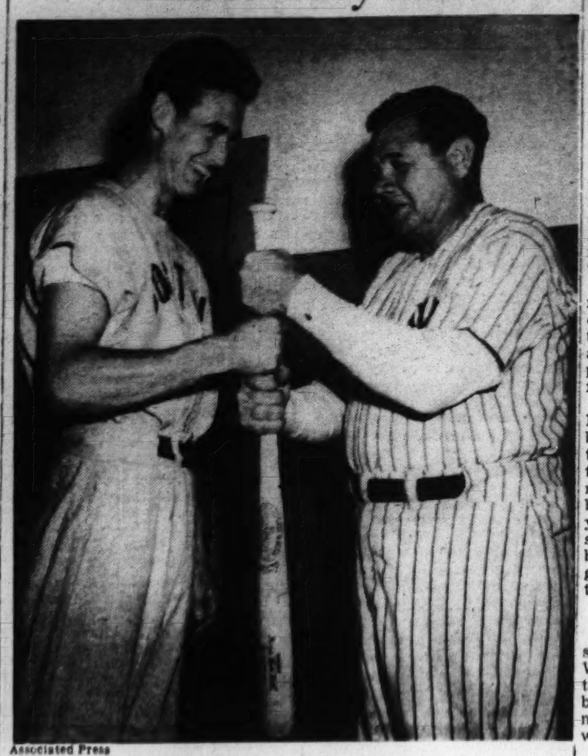
Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	117	10	37	0	6	.316
Culberson	157	20	49	3	14	.312
Partee	139	15	40	0	16	.288
Cronin	52	5	15	0	19	.288
Fox	286	34	79	1	22	.276
Tabor	274	24	70	1	36	.255
Lupien	264	28	76	3	19	.250
Conroy	53	7	13	1	3	.245
Doerr	296	26	71	6	35	.240
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Lazor	79	5	15	0	5	.190
Barna	98	17	18	2	10	.184
Peacock	75	4	12	0	4	.184

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	19	3	8	0	1	.421
McCarthy	291	38	85	7	31	.292
Nieman	113	12	32	0	9	.283
Holmes	287	32	81	3	15	.273
Klutts	80	7	23	0	6	.256
Workman	263	35	72	8	39	.246
Ross	168	22	38	5	19	.220
Ryan	295	22	67	1	14	.229
Whitehead	231	19	56	0	22	.223
Masi	183	14	39	2	13	.223
Barna	59	5	13	1	3	.220
Jonat	282	23	51	2	16	.202
Farrell	18	1	3	0	0	.167
Reland	85	8	11	0	7	.129
Masiello	19	2	2	0	0	.105
Scrafty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

And So They Met



Associated Press

The Kid and the Babe

Two of the greatest sluggers in the history of baseball, Ted Williams, left, and Babe Ruth had never met until yesterday, when both appeared at Fenway Park in Boston to help Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's annual charity Field Day. Williams, formerly of the Red Sox, is now a naval aviation cadet. Ruth confines his athletic activities mainly now to golf, and is proudest of a 69—his first—which he scored recently. Yesterday both stepped to the plate to the delight of the crowd.

Rare Bits of Golfing News Are Heard on Local Front

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some rare bits of golfing news come percolating through the local hush-hush links atmosphere. For the benefit of those who seem to take the attitude that there is some stigma attached to playing the game these days, be it known, through Fred Corcoran, that in the British Isles, during the five months he was over there, the courses were so crowded week ends that most of them had to have starting times and some of the more popular courses fairly close to the big cities could hardly accommodate all who wanted to play.

Now for some of the high-lights, recent performances here and there. From the Far West, the report is that Sam Snead had a 55 on a Pacific Coast course. Not a 55 for nine holes, even as you and I, but for the 18 holes. True, the par of the course is 65; but a 55 on any course that is not a miniature is nothing less than superlative. Snead is one of the few golfers of all time who could do it.

Nearer home there was a somewhat comparable 61 at Siwanoy in the Metropolitan District, by Tom Kerrigan, pro at that club for the last 27 years. It was the best round of his career and the more interesting, from a Boston angle, from the fact that Tommy was born in North Quincy, little more than a stone's throw from the Wollaston Golf Club. There he began his golfing career, as a caddie, then was taken into the pro shop as assistant to Mike Brady, under whose banner he made such progress that as a caddie, in his teens, he was doing his 76s, and sometimes better.

Stuck to Job

Though Kerrigan never climbed to the heights in major championships, he always was good, and might have done better, tournamentwise, but for the fact that he stuck so closely to his job at Siwanoy. There are probably few professionals in the game today who have given so many lessons. It is an oddity in his tournament career, that his best showing and the nearest he ever came to winning a national title, was abroad. He finished third in the British open at St. Andrews, Scotland, in 1921, the year Jock Hutchison won after a play-off with Roger Wethered. When I say he finished third, it actually means he was runner-up to the pair who tied. They had 296; he was 298. In that total was a second round of 80. His two finishing rounds were each 72.

In our National open his best showing was a tie for 10th, at 306, at Baltusrol in 1915. In 1924, at Oakland Hills, he tied for 20th despite an 89 in his third round. After his 89, he finished with a 74, or one of the biggest gaps between rounds ever recorded by a good golfer in a National.

Craven Playing Well

Ont local golfer who might be making quite a reputation this season, if there were any open tournaments to catch the headlines, is Frank Craven. Only a short time ago he toured his home course, Charles River, in 70. Was he satisfied? Well, in a way, yes; in another way, no. You see, he came to the last three holes with pars for a 68, which would have beaten his previous best. The 16th is a long, tough par 5. His drive and second were perfect; his pitch was just a trifle short, as so often happens on that hole, and he failed to chip close enough for his 5. Then he three-putted the 17th. He then had to four the home hole to equal his old mark and he did it comfortably. A few days later he had a 72 at Oyster Harbors.

Getting back to the hush-hush aspect, there was one invitation tournament staged on a Greater Boston course a month ago that was a great success, according to reports, but in the matter of publicity it was a deep dark secret. Nothing like that in connection with the annual invitation tournament of the Springfield Country Club, at the other end of the State. Its doings were voluminously reported in the local papers, even to a four-column photographic display showing golfers toiling up the hill to the clubhouse, carrying clubs and suit cases, after a trip to the club by the bus line that passes the property.

Affair a Success

No fewer than 103 individuals played in the qualifying round, and the affair was such a success, in every way, that officials of Longmeadow Club of the same district almost decided, then and there, that they would stage their annual invitation four-ball this fall. Chances are, too, that the annual father-and-son will be run at the Country Club.

A man who terms himself nothing more now than a "Sunday golfer" won the Springfield tournament and it was for the fifth time in the last six years. Those who have followed the event need hardly be told that the winner was Holly Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn., who in the last two years has beaten Ted Bishop in the final. Ted was expected to play this time, but didn't. He and Mandly have had some flashy tussles, in which Mandly has won the most, but Bishop the best, seeing that he defeated the Connecticut star in the final of the 1941 New England amateur, right down in Mandly's territory, the New Haven Country Club. Mandly played only 57 holes in winning his four matches of the Springfield tournament. His only close affair was a 2-and-1 victory over Ted Dombrowski, young and powerful swinger from the Franconia Golf Club, in the semifinals.

Charley Caldwell To Coach at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — Ogden Miller, Yale Athletic Director, has announced the appointment of Charles E. Caldwell, Jr., head football coach at Williams College, as line coach of the Yale varsity.

Williams, where Caldwell has coached for 15 years, has abandoned intercollegiate sports for the duration of the war and has given him a four months' leave of absence to come to Yale.

Caldwell, a native of Bristol, Va., was a three-letter man at Princeton from which he was graduated in 1925. He served his alma mater as an assistant football coach through 1927 and the following year came to Wiliams where he has turned out highly successful teams, winning nine "Little Three" football championships.

Durocher Does Not Intend to Resign

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Leo Durocher has no intention of resigning as Manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers although there have been reports that he is on the way out as the result of the flare-up among the players last week end.

Reports were that Durocher told his players Sunday that he was going to tender his resignation to President Branch Rickey but later changed his mind after talking with several of the coaches.

"As far as I am concerned, it is a closed issue," said Durocher. "I have no intention of resigning."

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 5, Rochester 1.
Jersey City 5, Baltimore 2.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Minneapolis 7, Indianapolis 5.
Louisville 4, St. Paul 1.
Columbus 2, Kansas City 1.
Milwaukee at Toledo, postponed.

Eastern League

Elmira 7, Binghamton 3.
Only game scheduled.

Southern Association

Little Rock 5, Atlanta 4.
Montgomery 4, Memphis 2.
Knoxville at New Orleans, postponed.
Nashville at Birmingham, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Open date.

Babe May Have Gone to Plate For Last Time

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's annual Field Day of July 12, 1943, is a date that may go down in sports history as the last time Babe Ruth put on his Yankee uniform, minced up to home plate, and waggled his bludgeon at a pitcher.

In reality it should, for the Babe no longer can pole a ball to the distant reaches, and his efforts in that direction—though generously applauded—are not those of a player the public remembers affectionately as Mr. Baseball.

Yesterday afternoon at Fenway Park Ruth took his stance in the batter's box in friendly competition with Ted Williams, in one of the features of Mayor Tobin's annual effort for charity. Not having batted a baseball in more than a year and careful not to pivot too swiftly because of his knee, his best efforts produced only two grounders, three flies to short field, three fouls, and three lusty strikes.

Knew He Should Not

The Babe, himself, knew he should not bat—especially after Williams had connected for three terrific homers into right field—but he did not want to let down the many fans who had come to Fenway just to see him.

And after a foul ball had caromed off his ankle, he knew he could not continue, but still he tried. Both of these gestures were of the pattern he followed all through his baseball career and for which the public will always respect and love him.

It should be enough for the fans hereafter merely to see the Babe wearing his New York uniform, with the identifying No. 3 on the back. They should not ask him—or any other former star—to perform feats of which they are no longer capable. Their places in the record books are safe, to be sure, but their efforts today are not commensurate and cannot fail to be disappointing both to fans who never saw these heroes play and those who did.

The Babe was successful in another direction, however, for he managed his all-star service club to a 9-8 victory over Bob Quinn's Braves, in a game in which Williams and Dom Di Maggio were the standouts for the servicemen. Williams came through with a three-run homer into the dead centerfield bleachers, while Dom drove in two runs with his third-inning triple and gave his usual flawless fielding performance in Joe Cronin's trouble spot.

Concluded With Dinner

The festivities lasted throughout the whole afternoon, and were concluded last night with a dinner given by Mayor Tobin at the Kenmore in honor of the many former major league stars who were present to take a bow at the Park. These stars included Freddie Parent, Shauno Collins, Fred Mitchell, Fred Tenney, Hughie Duffy, Smoky Joe Woods, Jack Barry, Harold Janvrin, Cy Perkins, Buck O'Brien, Red Rolfe, Jumping Joe Dugan, Rabbit Maranville, Jack Burns, Bump Hadley, Chippy Gaw, Shanty Hogan, Fred Maguire, Jack Ryan, Tommy Madden, Otto Derringer, Duffy Lewis, Eddie Collins, Casey Stengel, and George Kelly.

Earlier in the afternoon a company of WACS staged an exhibition drill, and the City played the State in a softball game, with the City team winning, 17-1.

Swedish Runner Agrees to Race Dodds in Mile

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 (AP)—Gunder Haegg, the fleet Swede, arrived in San Francisco yesterday and said he would run a mile race against Gil Dodds of Boston in Kezar Stadium here Saturday.

His decision was announced after he had talked with Swedish representatives, who explained that fans had been led to expect a mile race and that the crowd might be cut in half if he ran a distance other than the mile.

Haegg said he didn't think the mile was his best distance, but that he would run it here since he had been assured that it would make a big difference in the funds to be earned for the American Army Air Force Aid Society.

The mile is considered Dodds' best distance

Haegg May Run In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, July 13 (AP)—L. DiBenedetto, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, said yesterday that a farewell appearance here by the Swede, Gunder Haegg, is still a possibility notwithstanding two recent developments.

One is that the race, if it comes, will not be against J. Gregory Rice, his foremost American opponent. Rice is not scheduling races.

The other is that Haegg may return by air to Sweden, notwithstanding his expressed desire to return on the tanker Saturnus from New Orleans.

There is some question about air reservations and, if they cannot be made, Haegg will leave early in September from this port on the neutral safe-conduct ship. In that event, said DiBenedetto, a race here is likely.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	9	4	Lucier	3	2
Judd	7	4	Dobson	1	6
Terry	5	3	Newsome	1	4
Ryba	4	2	Woods	0	1
Brown	5	4			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Salvo	3	2	MacFayden	0	0
Javery	7	3	Martin	0	0
Tobin	6	6	Farrell	0	1
Barrett	6	8	Odom	0	3
Andrews	0	10			

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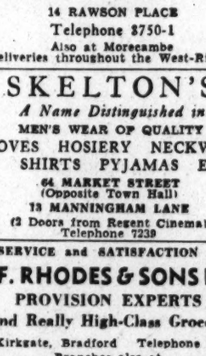
Crossword Quiz Answers



ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD (Continued)

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Regd. Mark
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Fashions, Furniture, Fabrics
BLAckfriars 6666
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

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FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

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Afternoon Tea High Tea
Please note that this is
OUR ONLY ADDRESS

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
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ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued from previous page)

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SCOTLAND

GLASGOW
(Continued)

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FIGURES
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IT'S A FACT THE ARMY AIR FORCE'S L-6 IS THE WORLD'S SLOWEST MILITARY PLANE IT CAN THROTTLE DOWN TO 35 M.P.H.
WITH ONE POUND OF ONION SEEDS YOU MAY OBTAIN FOUR TONS OF ONIONS K. PARRIS

The Cherimoyas Are on the Way!

By Robert Thomas
By the Associated Press

To the increasing list of things we're promised after the war, add the cherimoya.

Not many people know what a cherimoya is, so gather around, potential cherimoya addicts, while Prof. Robert W. Hodgson, of the University of California, puts in a plug for what he calls one of the world's five finest fruits.

The other four are pineapple, banana, mango, and mangosteen, he says, but never mind them because they can't be grown in the United States anyway. The cherimoya can be grown in the subtropical regions of Southern California and Florida.

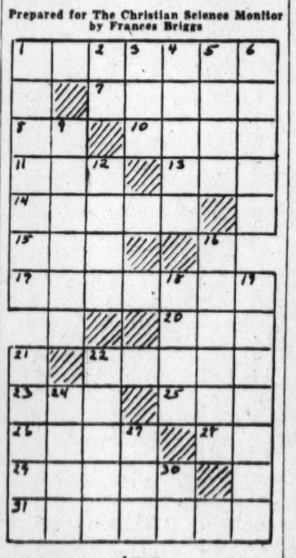
At present the fruit is as scarce as chocolate bars because the trees give such a poor yield. But C. A. Schroeder, who does research for the department of horticulture which Hodgson heads, has developed a system of hand pollination which produces trees laden with the fruit.

The cherimoya (the name catches on after a while) has nothing to do with cherries but was named by the Quechua Indians of Peru. It means "cold, round fruit." It ripens to pale yellowish-green color and tastes like—well, like a vegetable custard with some peach, pineapple, vanilla and everything else thrown in. The gold mine in this fruit is no idle forecast to Hodgson when he considers the avocado. It was only a curiosity not many years ago. Now 30,000,000 pounds of them are shipped out of California yearly.

Development of the avocado was due mainly to research centered at the University of California.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—In "Pickwick Papers," Dodson and Fogg are what?
7—Who is lady of his love celebrated by Thomas Carew in his poems?
8—Symbol for calcium is what?
10—Who is one of characters in "Tristram Shandy"?
11—What is any of several species of seabirds?
13—East-southeast (abbr.).
14—What Dutch artist painted "Grace Before Meat"?
15—What is any of several Caucasian wild goats?
17—Who is the Egyptian princess in love with Radames?
20—Unity.
22—What is strass?
23—Edgar —— Masters.
25—What is a noun suffix denoting agency?
26—Newspaper paragraph is what?
28—Musical note.
29—In Greek mythology who personifies one of mild and gentle winds (poss.)?
31—"Colonel's lady an' Judy O'Grady are —— under their skins."

Down
1—What is name under which Richard Lovelace celebrated his ladylove in series of lyrics?
2—Without charge (abbr.).
3—Affirmative answer.
4—Who is heroine of "The Wide Wide World"?
5—Who is President of Chile?
6—What is any of Oriental coins better known in English as "cash"?
9—What season of year is mentioned in title of a Louis Bromfield novel?
12—Who composed the musical comedy "Sweet Adeline"?
16—What season of year is mentioned in title of novel by A. S. M. Hutchinson?
18—What flower became a symbol of Eros and later the Muses?
19—The Cumaean sibyl was what?
21—Otherwise called.
22—Equals.
24—What is a fancy case for small articles?
27—In lacemaking, the close or solid part of a design is called what?
30—If you were in Seville, Spain, in what direction would you travel to reach Malaga (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

A man should choose with careful eye
The things to be remembered by.

—Robert P. Tristram Coffin

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Matches Have Weights on the End Opposite the Tip?

With a view to reducing, both in cities and in forests, the fire hazard resulting from the dropping of lighted matches, a safety type of match has been devised by a New York chemist.

The end of the match stick opposite the head is weighted with a blob of metal. Being heavier than the rest of the match, the weighted end falls first, when the match is dropped.

As the match plummets arrow-like to the floor or ground, the rush of air past the stick draws the flame away from the unburned portion of the match, extinguishing it.

If They Still Put Bits of Colored Silk Thread in Our Paper Money?

According to the director of the Treasury Department Bureau of Printing and Engraving, silk threads have not been used as the distinctive feature in currency and bond paper for several years, due to a shortage of silk brought about by the war. Nylon, a synthetic fiber, was adopted as the distinctive feature approximately three years ago.

But the use of nylon was subsequently discontinued about April of this year due to its critical nature.

Dyed cotton threads are now being used as the distinctive feature in paper money.

If a Mirage Can Be Seen at Night By the Light of Lightning?

The seeing of mirages is usually associated in the popular mind with sun-drenched shimmering desert sands. It is, however, a phenomenon resulting from the bending of light by reflection from the surface between adjoining strata of air of different density. A mirage, then, may be seen whenever such a condition obtains and there is sufficient illuminations for vision.

Explorers on the edge of the Sahara desert are reliably reported to have seen, on more than one occasion, the mirage of snow-clad mountains known to be more than 500 miles distant outlined clearly against the sky as lightning flashed during night thunderstorms.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

He Got His Answer

Once over the objections of John Kendrick Bangs, the American humorist's publisher commissioned a young woman artist to design the book-cover of Bangs' latest volume. Bangs admitted that the young woman was very clever, but pointed out that since she was from England he doubted her appreciation of American humor. Nevertheless she was told to read the manuscript and execute an appropriate design.

In time a tentative sketch was delivered to Mr. Bangs for his approval. The motif was a green leaf many times repeated. The author examined the outline of the leaf with great care, and was suddenly struck with a dreadful suspicion.

Bangs sent for the artist. "My dear Miss K—," he said, "this is a very effective cover, but this—er—leaf—what is it?"

"Oh, that," she replied innocently, "that is a chestnut!"

Just for Fun

—Burr Shafer

"She's been threatening to do this for years."

Hobby Becomes an Industry

Wide World Photos

Modelists

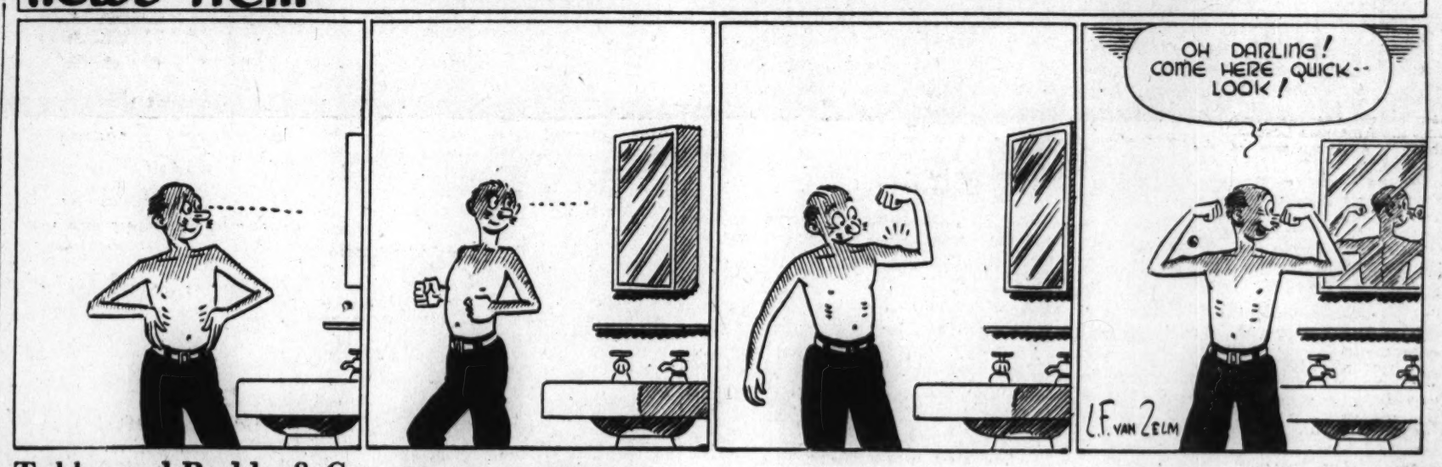
Top: Harvey and Howard Doering, 23-year-old twins, whose boyhood hobby of making plane models has boomed into a business, are shown working on the tiny propellers which will be placed on model Vultee basic trainers, used by the Army and Navy in pilot instruction. The twins have eight helpers on the world's most unique assembly line at the Vultee plant in Downey, Calif. They turn out miniatures of various fighting and training planes, which are sent all over the world for demonstration purposes. Right: Gerald Hewitt, a helper, adjusts a wing to the fuselage of a tiny B-24 Liberator Bomber. In producing model planes, the twins first translate blueprints into a model whittled out of wood. Then plaster casts are made of parts of the ships which can be formed, such as fuselage halves. From these a Kirksite die is poured, just as are the big dies used to make parts for full-size ships. Tiny templates, exact even to allowance for the stretching of the metal in its bending, provide patterns for cutting the parts from flattened tin cans.

Not Much—But . . .

Sing a song of salvage
Pocket full of tin;
Four and twenty stew pans
Dropped in a bin.
Four and twenty Boeings
Flying in formation,—
Just a hint of how we gals
Can help the situation.

Olive Carleton-Munro.

NEWS ITEM— DOES YOUR HUSBAND EVER ACT THIS WAY AFTER HE'S SPENT A COUPLE OF DAYS GARDENING?



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*What's in a Picture?*

By Le Pelley

I DON'T LIKE THE IDEA OF WAITING IN THIS DARKROOM... WHAT'S THE IDEA ??
I'VE AN IDEA.... WHILE WE'RE DOWN HERE, WHY DON'T WE DEVELOP THE PICTURES WE TOOK AT FIRST ... ?
IT'LL PASS THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW HOW TO DO THIS, MARMADUKE ?
ABSOLUTELY — FILL THAT PAN FROM THAT BOTTLE AND HAND ME SOME DEVELOPING PAPER ...
THERE — I GUESS THAT'S THE LOT —
I GUESS THEY'RE WASTED BECAUSE THAT LADY DIDN'T WANT PICTURES OF HERSELF ANYWAY... !
SAY!! LOOK AT THIS PICTURE ! THAT'S ODD !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What's That You Said?*

By Rodgers

It didn't take me long to chase away the crows this morning but I suspected they might come back-
So I parked myself at the scarecrows feet and made myself comfortable-
"There'll be mighty few crows on this farm after I've been on this job a few days!" I told him-
"CAW! CAW!"
Would you believe it? The words were hardly out of my mouth when I heard a "CAW! CAW!"
Rodger.
Or- was it- "HA! HA!"?

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Peach for a Pear or What Have You?*

By The Hagers

"The peaches you may store downstairs Tomorrow we shall put up pears."
"But, Aunt, our sugar we've used up; We do not have a single cup."
Ted Webb came in. "I have a plan. Let's trade some of the fruit we can!"
"Sometimes your plans, Ted, aren't so strange. Let's start," I quacked, "a fruit exchange!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Teamwork

Brilliant teamwork in both tactical and strategical fields is the key to the good news flooding in from Sicily and Russia—from every front. The coordination of Allied sea, land and air forces in Sicily is only the most spectacular feature of an unfolding pattern.

Add the co-operation of British, American and Canadian armies. General Montgomery's desert-hardened Eighth Army is spearheading the drive up the east coast, having already taken historic Syracuse in record time. The Canadians, long eager for action, captured the Pachino "corner" and are pushing ahead in the center of the Allied line. General Patton's specially trained Seventh Army, using two airfields near Gela, forms the left flank.

The Axis defenders may have expected attack near Trapani, closest large port from Tunisia. But by striking at the southeast corner the Allies used the sea to cover two-thirds of the distance to Messina, gateway to the mainland and key to Sicily. By taking the coastal areas—where most of the railways are—they complicate the defenders' communications, already disordered by Allied bombing.

Unless Axis forces reported moving to hold Catania can halt the rapid push of General Montgomery, the German-Italian problem will soon become, How to get out of Sicily? The Allies are making no feint in the usual sense; they are striking with decisive force. Yet Berlin and Rome cannot be sure that other British-French-American forces are not ready to strike in several other places should Axis reserves be committed to Sicily and Italy.

Here enters another phase of the teamwork. From Britain a big force of bombers has just raided Turin and even the Ninth American Air Force with headquarters in Cairo is joining in the attack on southern Italy. Hitler dare not leave German cities undefended, and Berlin must be conscious that in Britain are forces capable of striking at the Continent from Norway to Spain at any moment. And in the Middle East another strong Allied army stands ready to strike.

Biggest factor of all—and too apt to be underrated—is Russia's mighty army, grinding up German strength along a 1,500-mile front. It is worth noting that the attack on Sicily began just four days after the Orel-Kursk-Belgorod line flamed into what must be one of the greatest battles of the war.

The Axis hope has been to divide and conquer. The United Nations have appeared divided and condemned to operate on outside lines. But now they are strong enough to attack from all sides at once. The effect is to divide Axis strength, particularly the German, which is spread from Norway to Greece, Russia to Spain. And in the Mediterranean, especially, sea transport may afford the Allies greater mobility than the Axis. They could, for instance, move forces from Tunisia into Greece or southern France quicker than the Nazis could from Sicily or southern Italy. A right purpose has given the United Nations moral unity and developed military teamwork which is turning physical divisions into a positive advantage.

A Gentle Art

The hoe is a humble instrument of the husbandman. When it comes from the store its blade is shiny and the handle bright, clean wood. In a few brief days it becomes weather-worn and friendly and takes its place with the rakes, shovels, forks, and turf-edger in a corner of the shed or garage.

Many a man feels an affection for his tools, and to him who knows the joy of hoeing, a good hoe holds an important place in the scheme of things. Hoeing is a gentle art—provided, of course, the soil is in reasonably good condition and the weeds not too large nor too numerous. But then, he who practices the art sees to it that the conditions are satisfactory.

One can think and plan as he hoes. It is not unduly vigorous exercise if one keeps his instrument's edge sharp and the blade free from rust. There's a sense of rhythmic relaxation as one hitches slowly along between the rows. There's companionship with growing things, with birds, and the white clouds sailing across the blue sea above.

As one stirs the soil's surface and leaves it crumbly, soft, and level he feels a kinship with the growing life about him. Hoeing well is a gentle art and a satisfying one. And always one knows the art will be practiced again for weeds will grow and the earth's crust will need softening.

Prisons: A Postwar Project

The urgent need for more adequate facilities for the confinement and treatment of prisoners in Massachusetts is slowly gaining attention. But it is gaining it the hard way and at a time when nothing, apparently, can be done about it.

For a number of years a new penal institution to house the criminally insane has been advocated by State Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman. Others, including the Commissioner, have hoped that something could be done to replace the State Prison at Charlestown which was built in 1805 and was abandoned at one time more than forty years ago as completely outmoded. Nothing has been done about either.

Another need is for an institution suitable for the treatment of juvenile offenders whose crimes are of a serious nature. This was made apparent recently when a youth of 13, found guilty of murder, was sent to the Norfolk Prison Colony, an adult institution, because neither of the State's two reform schools were considered suitable.

Only this month, in a report to the Governor on conditions at the State Farm at Bridgewater, Commissioner Lyman renewed his plea for a new building to house the criminally insane now confined there. This, he said, would leave space at the State Farm for the so-called defective delinquent department which has been dangerously overcrowded.

Massachusetts should begin now to formulate a penal institutions building program which may become a number-one project after the war.

An Economic Sortie

Economic warfare may be further developed in the near future if a suggestion by the Financial News, of London, is adopted as United Nations policy. This important publication proposes that the Axis satellites be warned that their claims against Germany for payment for goods now being sold by them to the Nazi Reich will not be regarded as valid after the United Nations' victory.

It is held that such a step would discourage shipments of much-needed supplies from these small nations to Germany. This is a probability worth considering.

The terms on which the Nazis traded with most small countries before the war were disadvantageous enough. Goods were usually sold on credit to Germany, and then the Nazis decided in what manner they would honor the credits. Payment was frequently made in useless or only semi-useful German products; the Greeks received thousands of harmonicas at one time in payment for things more necessary to human living; and Hungarians made a joke of the glut of German aspirin in Hungary.

However, it will be remembered that the trade between these countries and Germany went on nevertheless. That was because no nearer, and therefore no more profitable, market for their goods could be quickly provided, and because of the political pressures the Reich was able to exert on the Governments of its smaller neighbors. Today those pressures are of course many times greater. Offsetting them is the certainty, increasingly recognized the world over, of Nazi defeat.

To the suggestion that the satellites' claims will not be held valid might well be added some promise of postwar loans to them and of channeling needed German goods in their direction through United Nations postwar economic controls during a specified period.

These nations are going to trade with Germany somehow in the postwar years and that means they will have to have credits or cash with which to do it. Doubtless they would prefer a United Nations promise of cash to a sheaf of German credits. Even if we make the best offer imaginable, these countries will still have to go through the motions of trade with Germany while the Nazis hold the whip hand on the Continent. The object of the offer would be to insure that the motions were more polite than productive.

The vital need for gasoline in the Battle of Europe should spur the OPA to check on the many B and C-book holders whose cars carry a single person during rush hours.

The paper shortage does not seem to have affected Washington officials who like to aim and fire 10,000-word charges against each other.

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

"What We Are Fighting For"

After listening on the shortwave to the news of coal strikes and the tax debates in Congress, it becomes difficult to think of us as a United Nation. Since our early history, the building up of class hatreds has been one of the chief dodges of our past and present vote-hungry, selfish political bulldogs who would sacrifice the safety of the Nation to achieve a victory for those selfish few.

I direct my pen toward those who devise political resources out of this age-old conflict between those who "have" and those who "have not," and argue that the gulf between them can never be spanned without mutual understanding and sympathy. This better world for which so many have given their lives can never be arrived at through sly hatred, but must be attained on a basis of common decency and common sense. Race and creed, poverty or wealth, or social positions have forced us into groups and have a tendency to keep us there, but this conflict would sooner be ended if we merged these groups and became the kind of Americans that those who fought first for our democracy had in mind. I say that should this be done, at the end of the war we shall have discovered the answer for what we have been fighting for.

CORP. TOM B. MILLER
Somewhere in North Africa

"Under the Heading of Sabotage"

If every one of us put his country before himself and resolutely determined to out-do the Axis, our indestructible democracy would stand out as a shining beacon for all the world. As our families more and more are feeling the impact of the war, the strikes and upsets in labor become more ridiculous. Is this the America we are fighting for?

No one would justify freeing a fifth columnist, to allow him to go on with his destructive work. Why then should we be so content to let any other individual hinder our progress? Every work day lost is a day gained for the Axis. Strikes come under the heading of sabotage in wartime. If the soldier has to dig in and fight, why shouldn't those at home do the same?

PVT. MILTON L. BEBER
Camp Atterbury, Ind.

High School Victory Corps

May I call to your attention an article in Harper's Magazine by E. B. White? It deals with the proposed High School Victory Corps which the Federal Security Agency of the U. S. Office of Education is promoting in the high schools of our country, and dwells somewhat at length on the doubtful character of the plan.

As a former school teacher and a present member of the armed forces of the United States, my present reaction to the plan is highly unfavorable. While we are fighting a total war at present, we must constantly be cautious not to make the same material errors that Naziism and Fascism do. And the democratic plan of education which the youth of our land enjoy at present would (should this plan be put into effect) be subtly and gradually subject to the same dismal and narrow control of bureaucracy that has blighted young lives in Central Europe and Italy. This plan appears to me to be a most reprehensible and direct attempt to undermine our educational standards and perspectives.

SGT. ALONZO B. MENTZER
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Moscophobia

All honor to Mayor Tobin for his brave and patriotic refusal to lower himself to the level of the Boston City Council by directing a furtive kick at our courageous ally, Russia, by barring the film, "Mission to Moscow."

A year or two ago, a young woman of Boston, active in civic affairs, incurred the composite impassioned ire of our municipal junta by referring to that once-respected body as the "blighted area of American politics." No physical damage wrought by the Luftwaffe, she went on to say, can be compared to the spiritual and political devastation inflicted by Boston voters on the Hub of the intellectual universe.

At the time, I was inclined to believe that the lady's simile, while fundamentally sound, was perhaps a slight exaggeration. Now I am sure that her characterization is a masterpiece of understatement.

Of course, our municipal quasi-solons did not intend to sabotage United Nations morale. They merely wanted to pose as the guardians of Boston against the hideous Red menace.

Surely, the great men who direct our civic destinies must know that Hitler knocked off his victims one by one to save Europe from Communism, that he is in Russia now to save Russia from Communism and that the Japs went into China to save China from Communism!

To be sure, this Boston episode may not seem significant in itself. But if the movement to save America from Russia should spread from Boston all over the country, it would inevitably drive public opinion to indifference toward, if not actual hostility to, further aid to Russia. And if through lack of help Russia should collapse, how many thousands, how many hundreds of thousands, of American boys would have to offer their lives as human sacrifices on altars dedicated by Hitler and Hirohito to the salvation of the world from Communism?

With all reverence, I offer a prayer for the Boston City Councilors: "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."

Boston — EDWARD R. COLLIER

Inspiring and Informative

"Physical Darkness Dispelled Through 'Inner Light'" was a very appropriate heading for the views of Camp Allen for Blind Girls, which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor recently.

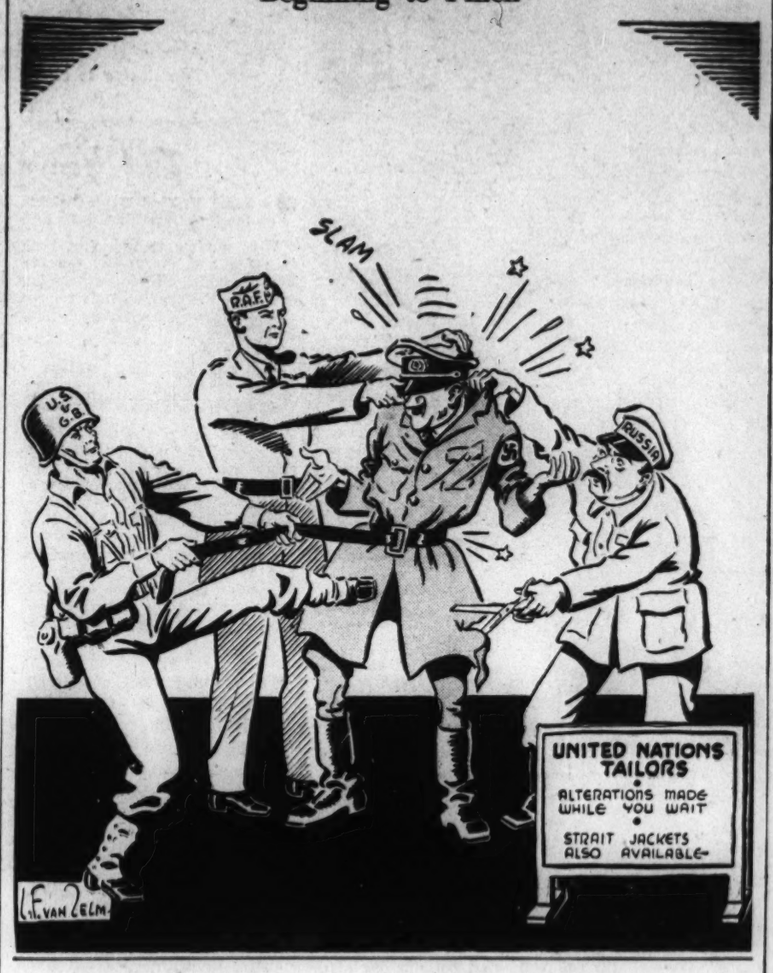
The descriptive article was both inspiring and informative, for it is the only camp of its kind in this country.

It is very gratifying indeed to those interested in this project to note that your world-wide paper gave it the prominence it deserves.

Boston — MOUSTAFHA AVIGDOR

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Beginning to Pinch



For Decency in High Places

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

A few weeks ago a young newspaperman in Maryland, Rives Matthews, was arrested on charges of criminal libel for having exposed a misuse of official gasoline by a public official. After a considerable outcry at the editor's arrest, the charges were substantiated and the official was deprived of his gasoline privileges. We carried a small article on the affair in this column. And now Rives Matthews writes back, as follows:

"That was a very fine article you wrote. Of all the pieces written about my fracas, yours was by far the most understanding. You grasped what I was trying to do.

"But somehow I don't feel the job is finished. I still think there is a crying need for someone, somehow, to make the necessity of rationing plain to every citizen. It is still too fashionable for Americans to 'get away' with something. Perhaps there were too many side-show angles to my story, perhaps a little too much humor.

"I recall an article in Reader's Digest, '. . . And Sudden Death.' I think it did a lot to cut down reckless driving. Maybe something along those lines will sell OPA to the country.

"Too many political motives were pinned on my case against Tawes. Now that I've seen how the story was handled by different papers throughout the country I am, frankly, a little shocked by the way some of the boys played it. In the Chicago Tribune, of course, it was used to make fun of the Administration. The Sun papers did their best to protect the Governor and his crowd—Tawes included—but pressures from outside made them, in the end, carry the ball a little and they finally wrote one sympathetic 'feature story' which gave a little of my side.

"Not because you write for a publication belonging to a religious group (I am not a very good churchman) but in spite of it, this whole affair has been a religious experience for me. The first reaction was exhilarating, but it was quickly followed by one similar to that amazement of a child which borders on fear.

* * *

"I am happy that the miracle happened for me. But now it frightens me just a little. It involves so many responsibilities, so many duties and so many pleasures (including writing letters to such fine people as you, though it is time stolen from the hours I should be sweating at my linotype—I had to pick it up in 10 days and it is still far from easy for me—it takes me all week to set around 240 inches of type).

"I have, naturally, as any newspaperman has, a great deal of pride in my trade. And that pride won't let me sink back into the far from placid but less hectic obscurity I once enjoyed. I believe (without trying to talk like a Congressman) that all this publicity has given me an immense opportunity to increase the scope of my efforts—but where and how to use them the most effectively for the good of the country?

"I am not particularly interested in money per se. In fact I've always subscribed to the belief in Ecclesiastes that, to put it roughly, the profit of a man's labor under the sun is the kick he gets out of doing it. Money is the by-product of a happy and reasonably successful life, but the pursuit of money for itself is a dusty trek. Nor am I particularly interested in political power for the trappings that power confers.

"I do, however, get a great bang out of anything creative and working with people or against them can be very creative and rewarding.

"It seems to me there is a great need in the world today to make people realize the need for decency and honesty in high places . . . but then there's no need for me to repeat what you've already said so well.

"But where do we go from here? Tell me, Friend Canham."

* * *

We can't tell Friend Matthews anything but the obvious: that it will be necessary for us to keep on everlastingly hammering away at the need for decency and honesty in high places. We all know that no sudden miracle will bring about a reform of the nation, or the world, overnight. We are pitted against the age-old forces of human selfishness.

And yet we can make steady progress against these forces. Indeed, there are ways in which we could make sensational progress. If all the newspapers in the United States should begin to crusade vigorously for decency, if they could establish the idea that it isn't cricket to chisel, if people realized that our petty cheating robs ourselves, and our neighbors, and our men at the front, and the whole cause of decent civilization, then Matthews and the rest of us would be getting somewhere.

Let us propose to the press of America that, beginning with ourselves, we put an end to this tawdry cheating which is corroding the whole surface of our wartime law-enforcing. If we do that, we will have good leverage to force the Administration to clean up the regulations which are confusing and conflicting and unnecessary.

Before wholehearted compliance with these regulations can be achieved, the basis of regulating will have to be soundly established. It should be recognized that Americans are individualists, and that the maximum possible degree of freedom for each of us will be a good thing. Thus, Americans in the East should be allowed to use their six quarts of gasoline a week as they choose, and if wealthy commuters in Connecticut are able to keep baby beef in the back yard, they ought to be allowed to.

It is a mutual proposition. But the way to begin is not to demand that laws be changed, but to throw ourselves wholly into the job of living up to what we have.

How many are ready to join Rives Matthews?

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Bequest of Wings

He ate and drank the precious words,
His spirit grew robust;
He knew no more that he was poor,
Nor that his frame was dust.
He danced along the dingy days,
And this bequest of wings
Was but a book. What liberty
A loosened spirit brings!

EMILY DICKINSON (1830-1886)

The Wide Horizon

OWI and Motion Pictures

By Walter Wanger

In the Public Opinion Quarterly

Mr. Lowell Mellett of the Office of War Information created a tempest in a lens when he made two requests last December. First, Mr. Mellett wanted all motion picture scripts sent to him before production started. Second, he wished all motion pictures shown to him in the rough, or long, version, before cutting. These requests caused apprehension within the industry. Outside, editors generally took the position that a threat to freedom of speech in one medium affected all. That conclusion is logical, and sums the national mind. Censorship before utterance is abhorrent to Americans, who believe autocracy can have no deadlier weapon than a blue pencil.

Mr. Mellett explained that he did not desire censorship, that he was merely implementing advisory practices. . . .

Hollywood is concerned about more than censorship. The OWI shows a growing desire *to write things into scripts.* Indeed, there is a mounting urge to dominate production. . . .

Entertainment films are successful because they interest audiences. Producers hold a logical conviction: the film with a purpose must pass the same test that the escapist film more easily passes—theater-goers must want to see the picture. . . .

Yet the OWI has entrusted the full sweep of war power, and the intangible but strong leverage of the desire the producer shares with all citizens to be a patriot, to gentlemen with no previous film experience. An inevitable result is that producers are continually urged, under pressure, to make so-called propaganda pictures that can effect no purpose except to empty theaters. Some that we have been prevailed upon, reluctantly, to film are among the world's dullest. . . .

* * *

One fact that has disturbed picture-makers is the seeming remoteness, from what is going on, of the theoreticians who "directivate" us. Long before Pearl Harbor, it seemed to me that one objective of the Axis propagandists was, and would be, separation and dissension between the great English-speaking countries. I set out to make "Eagle Squadron," the story of an American youth who joins up to help his blood-kin, the British.

The boy finds that he doesn't like what seems to him half a dozen affectations: offhandedness in the face of comrades' deaths, extreme reserve in all matters of emotion, et cetera. There's melodrama, a love story and, at the end, a disastrous Commando raid. Under stress, trying to retrieve that disaster, . . . English and Americans find they are truly kin underneath—their differences superficial.

. . . It had been out several weeks, and I was wondering whether "Eagle Squadron" would repay its $900,000 cost (it eventually did, and a profit) when I heard of an urgent "directive." "Would you, as quickly as possible," the directive said, in effect, "put your mind on producing a short subject, designed to show that American and English are fundamentally alike." With two years of work and investment, and the name "Eagle Squadron" on billboards and marquees, and reviewers discussing its theme throughout the country, I sat and looked at the directive, and realized how far its author was from being a "contact" with motion pictures—and I felt blank. Many producers have felt similarly, under almost identical circumstances. . . .

* * *

It is amazing that our Government, which formerly manifested so small an interest in military and naval affairs, has mobilized its manpower and in a short period performed such miracles, reaching and outdistancing those countries that have applied themselves fanatically for from ten to twenty years. A trained Army and Navy nucleus, and top executives from industrial production, drafted into government service or put on their mettle in their own plants, wrought those results.

It is equally amazing that in a life-and-death struggle where psychological warfare is so important, our government can be so shortsighted as to sanction amateur dealing with a psychological weapon—the motion picture. . . .

Here is my final suggestion to the OWI in its relations with motion pictures. Change, for the benefit of the results you want, from a take-over attitude to one of co-operation. You will find in your files, *from motion picture leaders,* suggestions for specific pictures far more powerful, toward the ends of victory and understanding, than any suggestions that have come to Hollywood from Washington. We really do know something about our business. . . . The industry is not jealous of prerogatives, nor of personal standing; it has proved its willingness to waive profits. . . . Give the industry the broad lines of policy, and leave the committees within the industry the task of producing results.

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